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EDINBURGH:

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NEW TELEGRAPH.

AMONG the varieties of the telegraph in form and conſtruction which have been given by ingenious artiſts, Cit Depellon in the French artillery appears to unite great ſimplicity with ingenuity and effect. A full deſcription of this machine would not be intelligible without reference to the plates, but the following is the general plan. An upright pole or maſt is erected, upon the top of which a ſingle arm is fixed by a pin, and turns round like the hand of a dial-plate. It is moved by a pulley placed on the centre pin, round which an endleſs cord paſſes, which runs in a ſimilar pulley placed at the bottom of the maſt, which laſt is turned by a ſmall handle pointing in the ſame direction with the telegraphic arm above. This ſingle arm is capable of eight diſtinct poſitions, two vertical, two horizontal, and four at an angle of 45° with the maſt. As however the two vertical poſitions might be confounded, only one is to be reckoned, which leaves therefore ſeven diſtinct varieties. When a ſecond arm is placed on the maſt a little below the firſt, and moved in a manner preciſely ſimilar to the firſt, the ſame poſitions will take place here as before; but to avoid confuſion and indiſtinctneſs, the vertical poſitions of the ſecond are entirely omitted, leaving therefore ſix poſitions for the ſecond arm. As however it will be difficult to diſtinguiſh at a diſtance, which of the arms is in motion when only one of them is employed, the ſix ſignals of the lower arm are not uſed *alone*, but only in conjunction with the upper one. Theſe two will give 43 *diſtinct* ſignals (thoſe that are likely to be miſtaken being omitted). By adding more arms, the number of ſignals will be amazingly encreaſed; for three arms will furniſh 301 diſtinct ſignals (42 being omitted as indiſtinct), and four arms will give 1849 (omitting 582). Thus a four-armed telegraph thus conſtructed will give nearly as many ſignals as there are words in the language, and yet will not require much difficulty to be worked. Independently of theſe, the inventor adds another variety, which is to raiſe, or depreſs, by a ſuitable apparatus, the middle arm, where three only are employed, ſo as to place it very near the upper or the lower one; and this inequality of diſtance between the three arms will be viſible as far as the arms themſelves, and ſerve as a baſis for a freſh ſeries of ſignals. This will give 252 new combinations for the elevation of the middle arm, and the ſame number for its depreſſion, which will add a total of 504 to the 301 abovementioned, whereby a three-armed telegraph with this variety of ſtructure, will command 805 diſtinct poſitions. The inventor likewiſe adapts this for night ſervice, by ſuſpending ſwinging lanthorns to the arms by an ingenious aparatus. He calculates that a maſt about 26 or 28 feet high will allow the ſignals to be ſeen at a moderate diſtance. By dividing it in two pieces, it may be carried on a light cart with eaſe, as the weight will not exceed 4 or 500 pounds, and it will thus become readily portable, and will not require more than a quarter of an hour to be ſet up or taken down. The inventor likewiſe adds, that when an army enters an enemy's country, it would be adviſeable to have eſcorts of portable telegraphs to convey a ſpeedy intelligence from head-quarters.

Sam. Rundle

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST 1801.

ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT DUNDAS of ARNISTON, late Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion *.

With a Striking Likeneſs from a Portrait by Raeburn.

ROBERT DUNDAS of Arniſton, late Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, was the deſcendant of a family to which the hiſtorian and genealogiſt have aſſigned an origin of high antiquity and ſplendour †, but which has been ſtill more remarkable for producing a ſeries of men, eminently diſtinguiſhed for their public ſervices in the higheſt civil offices of this country. If the pride of anceſtry is ever allowable, it is where thoſe anceſtors have adorned the ſtations which they filled, by that genuine merit which, independently of rank muſt have entitled them to the reſpect and eſteem of their fellow citizens. Such were the progenitors of the late Lord Preſident, whoſe family has produced a ſucceſſion of men, who, for four generations, have diſcharged the higheſt offices of the law in this country with equal abilities and integrity.

Mr Dundas was born on the 18th of July 1713. He received the earlier parts of his education under a domeſtic tutor, and afterwards purſued the uſual courſe of academical ſtudies in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. In the end of the year 1733, he went to Utrecht, where the lectures on the Roman Law were at that time in conſiderable reputation. He remained abroad for four years; and, during the receſs of ſtudy at the Univerſity, he ſpent a conſiderable time at Paris, and in viſiting ſeveral of the principal towns of France and the Low Countries.

Returning to Scotland in 1737, he was called to the bar in the beginning of the following year; and, in his earlieſt public appearances, gave ample proof of his inheriting in their utmoſt extent, the abilities and genius of his family. His eloquence was copious and animated; in argument, he diſplayed wonderful fertility of invention, tempered by a diſcriminating judgment, which gave, even to his unpremeditated harangues, a methodical arrangement; in conſultation, he poſſeſſed a quickneſs of apprehenſion beyond all example; and his memory, which was moſt ſingularly tenacious, enabled him to treaſure up, and to produce inſtantaneouſly, every caſe or precedent which was applicable to the matter before him.

Thus liberally endowed by na-

† Sir James Dundas, firſt Baron of Arniſton, Governor of Berwick, and knighted by King James VI. was the third ſon of George Dundas of Dundas, (by Catherine, daughter of Laurence Lord Oliphant) the ſixteenth in deſcent from the Dunbars Earls of March, who, according to Sir James Dalrymple, Crawfurd, Niſbet, &c. derive their origin from the Saxon Kings of England.

* From Edin. Phil. Tranſ. Vol. 2.

ture with every requiſite to eminence in his profeſſion. He had the honour of being appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in September 1742, at the early age of twenty-nine. This important office he held only for four years. He had obtained it through the favour of the Carteret adminiſtration, which was then in power; but, on the change of miniſtry, which took place in 1746, when the Pelham party regained its influence in the Cabinet, he, with the other friends of the former miniſtry, reſigned their offices.

But the high conſideration in which he then ſtood with his brethren at the bar, was not diminiſhed by the loſs of an office dependent on miniſterial favour. In the ſame year, 1746, he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and continued to preſide over that reſpectable body till his elevation to the bench in 1760.

In the beginning of the year 1754, Mr Dundas was elected member of parliament for the county of Edinburgh: and, in the following ſummer, he was appointed his Majeſty's Advocate for Scotland.

In parliament, the ſhare which Mr Dundas took in public buſineſs, and his appearances on many intereſting ſubjects of diſcuſſion, which occurred in that important period during which he ſat in the Houſe of Commons, were ſuch as fully to juſtify the character he had already attained for talents and ability. Such was the complexion of the times, and ſo high the tide of party, that it was perhaps impoſſible for human wiſdom to have pointed out a line of political conduct which could entirely exempt from cenſure. The Lord Advocate ſhared with the reſt of his party in the cenſure of thoſe who followed an oppoſite plan of politics; but of him it may certainly with truth be affirmed, that in no inſtance was he ever known to ſwerve from his principles, or to act a part in which he had not the countenance of many of the firmeſt friends to the intereſt of their country.

The oppoſition which the Lord Advocate gave to the eſtabliſhment of a militia in Scotland, afforded a topic of blame to a great party in this country who warmly ſupported that meaſure. But when the queſtion is diſpaſſionately viewed it will appear to be one of thoſe doubtful points, on which the wiſeſt men and the beſt patriots may entertain oppoſite opinions.

The apprehenſion of an invaſion from France, which, from the commencement of the war in 1756, had been repeatedly threatened upon the ſouthern coaſts of the iſland, occaſioned the paſſing of various acts of the Legiſlature, for the eſtabliſhment and regulation of the militia forces through the ſeveral counties of England. In the beginning of the year 1760, the ſame apprehenſion had extended to Scotland. The ſmall armament under Thurot committing acts of depredation on the weſtern coaſts with perfect impunity, began to excite a very alarming ſenſe of the defenceleſs ſituation of the country. Meetings were held in many of the counties, and reſolutions paſſed for applying to parliament to procure the eſtabliſhment of a militia in Scotland, upon a ſimilar plan with that which now ſubſiſted in England. The political emergency appeared the ſame through the whole kingdom. The Scots were alike ſenſible to the danger of their lives and properties as their neighbours of the ſouth. They juſtly conſidered themſelves as ſtanding by the Treaty of Union, on an equal footing with the Engliſh, with regard to all the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects; and while the inhabitants of one part of the iſland were furniſhed with arms for

their

their own defence, it ſeemed but juſtice to allow the other the ſame means of ſecurity and protection.

Theſe arguments, which are of a general nature, or at beſt applicable only to a temporary emergency, and to an apprehenſion rather of eventual than of immediate danger, were anſwered by reaſons drawn from the ſtate of the country, from the character of the people, and from a view of thoſe conſequences which muſt have been the certain reſult of the propoſed eſtabliſhment. Scotland, it was argued, is far behind her ſiſter kingdom in the œconomical arts of induſtry. The genius of the people, particularly in the northern parts, is averſe to labour and to all the arts of peace. But the Scots are warlike from conſtitution, and the military character of the nation has been high in all ages. The artificial habits of diſcipline and regular exerciſe, are little neceſſary in a country, where men are by nature ſoldiers, attached with enthuſiaſm to their native land, and prompt to defend themſelves with ſpirit upon the ſlighteſt alarm of danger. But they need excitement to the arts of induſtry. Agriculture is, in many diſtricts, ſhamefully neglected. Manufactures, through the whole country, are yet in their infancy. The employment of our labourers can neither be ſpared from their fields, nor of our mechanics from their looms, their forges, or their anvils. To offer to thoſe who are naturally little diſpoſed to induſtry, ſuch allurements to idleneſs as a national militia would preſent, would be, in the higheſt degree, impolitic and ruinous to the country.

Thus, it appears, that the ſcheme for the eſtabliſhment of a militia in Scotland, admits of very oppoſite views; and men of candour, equally endowed with good ſenſe, and equally patriotic, may be ſuppoſed, as was certainly the caſe, to have formed different opinions on the ſubject. What part the Lord Advocate of Scotland, who, by his office, is one of the chief guardians of the ſtate, and bound by duty to a watchful attention in all matters which regard the intereſt of his country, ought to have taken in that meaſure, it would be preſumption in any man to pronounce with confidence, whilſt he muſt admit, that opinions, equally weighty and reſpectable, are found on either ſide of the queſtion.

It is not to be denied, that arguments of a very illiberal nature were urged in parliament by a few members, who, with a mean and narrow ſpirit, reproached this country with diſaffection to government, and inculcated the danger of allowing the uſe of arms to thoſe who had recently employed them in rebellion. It was no wonder that aſperſions of this nature called forth the moſt animated, noble and ſpirited defence of their country's honour from ſeveral of the Scottiſh members, who perhaps contended the more keenly in behalf of that meaſure, that they ſaw it oppoſed from ſuch unworthy motives. But the queſtion, viewed without prejudice, remains ſtill diſputable; and the arguments of the Lord Advocate againſt the eſtabliſhment of a militia in Scotland, were founded on the great principles of national expediency, and a regard for what appeared to him the real and ſubſtantial intereſts of the country.

On the 14th of June 1760, Mr Dundas was appointed Preſident of the Court of Seſſion. This was the æra of the ſplendour of his public character. Inveſted with one of the moſt important truſts that can be committed to a ſubject, the ſuperintendence and regulation of the higheſt judicature of his country, he acquitted himſelf of that truſt, dur-

ing the twenty-ſeven years in which he held it, with ſuch conſummate ability, wiſdom and rectitude, as muſt found a reputation as durable as the national annals, and tranſmit his memory with honour to all future times.

At his firſt entry upon office, the public, though well aſſured of his abilities, was doubtful whether he poſſeſſed that power of application and meaſure of aſſiduity, which is the firſt duty of the ſtation that he now filled. Fond of ſocial intercourſe, and of late engaged in a ſphere of life where natural talents are the chief requiſite to eminence, he had hitherto ſubmitted but reluctantly to the habits of profeſſional induſtry. But it was ſoon ſeen, that accidental circumſtances alone had prevented the development of one great feature of his character, a capacity of profound application to buſineſs. He had no ſooner taken his ſeat as Preſident of the Seſſion, than he devoted himſelf to the duties of his office, with an ardour of which that Court, even under the ableſt of his predeceſſors, had ſeen no example, and a perſeverance of attention which ſuffered no remiſſion to the lateſt hour of his life.

Of all the grievances to which a free people can be ſubjected, one of the heavieſt and moſt ſevere is the tediouſneſs of judicial procedure, that delay of juſtice which makes often oppreſſion itſelf more tolerable than the means to be purſued for obtaining its redreſs. Senſible of this truth, and determined to remedy (in as far as material juſtice would permit) ſo great an evil, the Preſident applied himſelf immediately to the determination of a long arrear in law-ſuits, which, though in their laſt ſtage, and ripe for judgment, had hung upon the rolls of the Court during the period of five preceding ſeſſions. Theſe, in the courſe of the ſummer-ſeſſion 1760, and in the firſt month of the next ſeſſion, were all decided, while the current buſineſs of the term was likewiſe diſpatched; and thus a load, which had been accumulating during two years and a half, was cleared away in the ſpace of three months. The Long Roll, which had never been purged ſince the inſtitution of the Court, and of which the very name was of evil augury, was thus annihilated at once, nor was it ever revived while Mr Dundas ſat in the Preſident's chair.

The primary cauſe of this great reform in the diſpatch of buſineſs, is certainly to be found in the uncommon power of his own mental abilities. Amidſt that multiplicity of ſuits with which the Court of Seſſion is at times overwhelmed, no party was ever heard to complain that the Preſident had treated his cauſe ſuperficially, or with an imperfect intelligence of the arguments which ſupported it. But the truth was, he often drew his knowledge of thoſe arguments, leſs from the information of the counſel than from the ſtorehouſe of his own mind; for it was peculiar to him, that he could make himſelf thoroughly maſter of a cauſe, and form the ſoundeſt judgment of its merits, from the ſimple peruſal of the ſtate of facts. His memory enabling him to retain theſe facts with the utmoſt eaſe, he could, in the courſe of a very few hours, dedicated to the peruſal of the caſes, prepare himſelf upon the daily buſineſs of the Court. Stimulated by his example, the other Judges exerted all their powers of application; and thus the machine of juſtice moved with a conſtant and equal celerity, while his regulating influence operated on all its parts.

But if the aſſiduity and diligence of Judges in ſtudying the cauſes that come before them, is the firſt requiſite towards the diſpatch of buſineſs, the next eſſential concern is, that theſe

theſe cauſes ſhall be decided with brevity, and that the time which is appropriated to giving judgment be not conſumed in ſuperfluous reaſonings, or that ſpecies of wavering debate, which equally retards procedure, and diminiſhes the reſpect and dignity of the Court. There is no doubt that the reaſonings of Judges upon the bench, is of excellent effect, when ſeaſoned by that diſcretion which is fitted to impreſs an audience with reverence for the wiſdom and ſolemnity of the tribunal. And of this we have daily examples in the Supreme Court of this country. The arguments of the Judges are often replete with inſtruction to the bar. In many caſes, to which, from their circumſtantiate nature, neither the written nor conſuetudinary law is directly applicable, theſe are the *Reſponſa Prudentum* which ſupply that unavoidable deficiency. They, are, moreover, a criterion to the public, both of the abilities of Judges, and of their attention to the duties of their office. But ſtill, it muſt be admitted, that there is much danger in allowing too great latitude to judicial reaſonings. Beſides the delay of buſineſs, there is a hazard that that warmth of argument, againſt which even the wiſeſt and moſt diſpaſſionate of men cannot at all times guard themſelves, ſhould diminiſh the reverence due to the Court, and even the authority of its deciſions; for thoſe judgments can aſſuredly have but little weight which are known to be the reſult of a war of contradictory ideas. In a tribunal compoſed of many Judges, there muſt of courſe be a frequent diverſity of opinion; but it is not always deſirable that the grounds of thoſe different opinions ſhould be publicly canvaſſed. It is with the wiſdom of a Court, as it is with perſonal beauty, (the obſervation of one of the ableſt judges of human nature*) the form upon the whole, when ſurveyed at its proper diſtance, may be conſummately graceful; but it is not expedient to examine it by too near an approach, or to analyſe too minutely its particular features.

Such were, known to be the ſentiments of that great Judge, whoſe character we are now attempting to delineate; and correſponding to theſe ſentiments was his own conduct upon the bench. He very rarely entered into a laboured argument on the whole grounds of a cauſe; much leſs into an examination or confutation of the opinions delivered by his brethren. He limited himſelf to a ſhort and ſolemn enunciation of his own opinion, which he generally ſupported by a very few reaſons, on which he apprehended the deciſion ought to reſt. His manner of ſpeaking was firm and authoritative; his language was forcible, though unadorned in its ſtructure; and, ſeeking not to pleaſe, but to convince, he diſregarded thoſe graces of elocution which the orator may frequently find of uſe to palliate error, but which the Judge needs ſeldom to employ, who is deſirous only of inculcating truth.

He maintained, with great ſtrictneſs, all the forms of the Court in the conduct of buſineſs. Theſe he wiſely conſidered as eſſential, both to the equal adminiſtration of juſtice, and as the outworks which guard the law againſt thoſe too common, but moſt unworthy artifices which are employed to proſtitute and abuſe it.

To the bar, he conducted himſelf with uniform attention and reſpect. He liſtened with patience to the reaſonings of the counſel. He never anticipated the arguments of the pleader, nor interrupted him with queſtions to ſhew his own acuteneſs; but left every man to ſtate his cauſe in his own way: nor did he ever interfere, unleſs to re-

* Clarendon.

ſtrain what was either manifeſtly foreign to the ſubject, or what wounded, in his apprehenſion, the dignity of the Court. In this laſt reſpect he was moſt laudably punctilious. He never ſuffered an improper word to eſcape, either from the tongue or pen of a counſel, without the ſevereſt animadverſion; and ſo acute was that feeling which he was known to poſſeſs of the reſpect that was due to the bench, that there were but few occaſions when it became neceſſary for him to expreſs it.

There were indeed other occaſions, on which his feelings were moſt keenly awakened, and on which he gave vent to a becoming ſpirit of indignation. He treated with the greateſt ſeverity every inſtance, either of malverſation in the officers of the law, or of chicanery in the inferior practitioners of the Court. No calumnious or iniquitous proſecution, not attempt to pervert the forms of law to the purpoſes of oppreſſion, ever eluded his penetration, or eſcaped his juſt reſentment.

Thus, perpetually watchful, and earneſtly ſolicitous to maintain both the dignity and the rectitude of that Supreme Tribunal over which he preſided, the influence of theſe endeavours extended itſelf to every inferior court of judicature; as the motion of the heart is felt in the remoteſt artery. In reviewing the ſentences of inferior judges, he conſtantly expreſſed his deſire of ſupporting the juſt authority of every rank and order of magiſtrates; but theſe were taught, at the ſame time, to walk with circumſpection, to guard their conduct with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs, and to dread the ſlighteſt deviation from the narrow path of their duty.

With theſe endowments of mind, and high ſenſe of the duties of his office, it is not ſurpriſing, that amidſt all the differences of ſentiment which the jarring intereſts of individuals, or the more powerful influence of political faction, give riſe to, there ſhould be but one opinion of the character of this eminent man, which is, that from the period of the inſtitution of that court over which he preſided, however conſpicuous in particular departments might have been the merit of ſome of his predeceſſors, no man ever occupied the Preſident's chair, who combined in himſelf ſo many of the eſſential requiſites for the diſcharge of that important office.

But it is not the intention of the writer of this account to preſent a faultleſs picture. Nothing, in fact, is of ſo little value as indiſcriminate panegyric; nothing ſo empty and inſignificant as *his* praiſe who ſhews that he is blind to imperfections. If we allow the merits of this great man, in poſſeſſing, in their utmoſt extent, the moſt eſſential requiſites for the ſituation which he filled, it is but a ſmall derogation from the confeſſed eminence of his character, when we acknowledge a deficiency in ſome ſubordinate qualities.

Of theſe, what was chiefly to be regretted, and was alone wanting to the perfection of his mental accompliſhments, was, that he appeared to give too little weight or value to thoſe ſtudies which are properly termed literary. This was the more remarkable in him, that, in the early period of his life, he had proſecuted himſelf thoſe ſtudies with advantage and ſucceſs. In his youth, he had made great proficiency in claſſical learning; and his memory retaining faithfully whatever he had once acquired, it was not unuſual with him, even in his ſpeeches on the bench, to cite, and to apply with much propriety the moſt ſtriking paſſages of the ancient authors. But for theſe ſtudies, though qualified to ſucceed in them, it does not appear that he ever poſſeſt a ſtrong bent

bent or inclination. If he ever felt it, the weightier duties of active life, which he was early called to exercise, precluded the opportunity of frequently indulging it; and perhaps even a knowledge of the fascinating power of those pursuits, in alienating the mind from the severer, but more necessary occupations, might have inclined him at last to dislish from habit, what it had taught him at first to relish from principle.

That this principle was erroneous, it is unnecessary to consume time in proving. It is sufficient to say, that as jurisprudence can never hope for any material advancement as a science, if separated from the spirit of philosophy, so that spirit cannot exist, independent of the cultivation of literature.

That the studies of polite literature, and an acquaintance with the principles of general erudition, while they improve the *science*, add lustre and dignity to the *profession* of the law, cannot be denied. So thought all the greatest lawyers of antiquity. So thought, among the moderns, that able Judge and most accomplished man, Lord Arniston, the father of the late Lord President; of which his inaugural oration, as it stands upon the records of the Faculty of Advocates, bears ample testimony.

His son, it is true, afforded a strong proof, that the force of natural talents alone may conduct to eminence and celebrity. He was rich in native genius, and therefore felt not the want of acquired endowments. But in this he left an example to be admired, not imitated. Few inherit from nature equal powers with his; and even of himself it must be allowed, that if he was a great man without the aids of general literature, or of cultivated taste, he must have been still a greater, had he availed himself of those lights which they furnish, and that improvement which they bestow.

This most useful and valuable life was terminated on the 13th of December 1787. His last illness, which, though of short continuance, was violent in its nature, he bore with the greatest magnanimity. He died in the 75th year of his age, in the perfect enjoyment of all his faculties; at a time, when his long services might have justly entitled him to ease and repose, but which the strong sense of his duty would not permit him to seek while his power of usefulness continued; at that period, in short, when a wise man would wish to finish his course; too soon indeed for the public good, but not too late for his own reputation.

He left by his first wife, Henrietta Baillie, the daughter of Sir James Carmichael Baillie of Lamington, four daughters. By his second wife, Jane, the daughter of William Grant, Esq; of Prestongrange, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, he left four sons and two daughters. Of these, the eldest Robert Dundas, Esq; now of Arniston, is Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

To the foregoing account of the public character of this truly great man, we shall add a summary of his private virtues, as given at the conclusion of the funeral sermon, preached the Sunday after his interment.

After enumerating his public virtues, the preacher says; "But by us, my brethren, he was known for other virtues. The public have lost a father and friend. We saw him in the more private walks of life, and experienced the warmth of his attachment, or the blessings of his protection. The same ardour of mind that marked his public charac-

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ter, deſcended with him to his retirement, to enliven his devotion, and to prompt his benevolence. Attached to the ordinances of religion, and active in his duty as a member of the church, he was ſtudious to give you, in this holy place, an example of that public reverence which is due from all to the Father of their ſpirits. Hoſpitable in his diſpoſition, attentive in his manner, lively in his converſation, and ſteady in his friendſhips, he was peculiarly formed to ſecure the eſteem of his acquaintance, and to promote the intercourſe of ſocial life. The poor who mourn for his loſs, and his domeſtics who have grown old in his ſervice, teſtify the general humanity of his mind. But his family alone knew the warmth of his paternal affections; his family alone, and thoſe who have ſeen him mingling with them in the tenderneſs of domeſtic endearment, who have marked his eye ſwimming with a parent's fondneſs, while he ſurveyed the numerous progeny ſent by heaven to bleſs the evening of his days, and to tranſmit the memory and the image of his virtues to their ſucceeding race. Theſe were affections which he laboured to conceal. But they were marked by thoſe who ſtudied his conduct: they are recorded in the regiſter of heaven, and will meet their reward.

"Such were the qualities that adorned the illuſtrious Judge whoſe death we now deplore. If he had his failings, (and the lot of humanity, alas! was alſo his), they were the failings of a great mind, and ſprang from the ſame impetuoſity of temper which was the ſource of his nobleſt virtues. But they are now gone to the drear abode of forgetfulneſs; while his better qualities live in the hearts of the good, and will deſcend in the records of fame to rouſe the emulation of diſtant ages. He has gone himſelf to his deſtined habitation, to appear before the Great Judge of all, and to receive according to his deeds. Let us, my brethren, prepare to follow him. For though we be ſtill permitted to prolong the term of our probation, and to enjoy the ſociety of our friends on earth, yet we alſo muſt ſoon enter the narrow houſe, and mingle our bones with the aſhes of our fathers. God alone knows the hour that is appointed to lay us with the dead. To ſome, he grants a term of many years, and enables them to rejoice in them all: while others ſcarcely open their eyes to the light of heaven, when he commands them to withdraw again into darkneſs, and diſappear. Of thoſe who joined us in paying funeral honours to the deceaſed, one illuſtrious ſhade has gone already to viſit him in the land of ſouls*. Our lot will follow in its turn. The preſent day alone is ours. Even before it has reached its cloſe, the angel of death may have raiſed his hand to heaven, and ſworn by Him that liveth for ever, that time, with regard to us, ſhall be no more. If, at this ſolemn moment, he were to deſcend in the terrors of his wrath, and, ſtanding viſibly before us, to ſummon us away to the aſſembly of our fathers, what would be the feelings of our heart! and that awful moment is faſt approaching to us all. Let us prepare to meet it with the compoſure and the confidence of Chriſtians. Let us live the life of the righteous, and our laſt end ſhall be like his. Then when we fall, we ſhall fall lamented by the good; and while our bodies ſleep in the ſilence of the tomb, our names ſhall be in everlaſting remembrance, and our ſpirits ſhall riſe to the habitations of the juſt."

* John Earl of Hyndford, who died ſuddenly on the third day after the interment of his friend the Lord Preſident.

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CHARACTER OF THE LATE PROFESSOR MILLAR.

THE late Profeſſor JOHN MILLAR, was born in 1735, admitted member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1760, and in the following year appointed Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

From Mr Millar's abilities his friends formed the greateſt expectations of his ſucceſs at the bar, but having married early in youth, he was induced to relinquiſh the flattering proſpects which the bar preſented, for the more certain ſituation of Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. This chair he filled for near forty years, in a manner highly beneficial to the Univerſity, and moſt honourable to himſelf; overcoming, by his abilities and the reputation of his lectures, all the diſadvantages which Glaſgow, from the abſence of the Courts of Juſtice, muſt lie under as a ſchool of law.

Beſides teaching the Civil Law, which was more peculiarly the duty of his office, he gave each ſeſſion, a courſe of lectures, equally amuſing and inſtructive, on government. He began with the rude and ſimple government, if it deſerves that name, which takes place, when a few families of ſavages unite together for their mutual defence. He traced its progreſs as the ſociety enlarged, as it paſſed through the paſtoral, agricultural, and commercial ſtates; and he marked its decline, when luxury enervates the minds of a people, and ſubſtitutes a ſordid ſelfiſhneſs for that patriotiſm, which alone can ennoble a nation. Mr Millar alſo taught, every ſecond year, a claſs of Scotch Law, and, for a few years before his death, he had delivered a courſe of lectures on the Law of England.

Few lecturers have poſſeſſed, in a more eminent degree, the talents of arreſting attention and commanding aſſent. He never wrote out his lectures, but ſpoke them from notes which contained his arrangements and facts, truſting for the greater part of his illuſtration, and the whole of his language, to his power of ſpeaking; and, though occaſionally he might be at a loſs for a word, he, by this means, was enabled to give to his manner and expreſſion, an intereſt, a warmth, an energy, far preferable to the more poliſhed graces of ſtudied compoſition. Now, however, it muſt be regretted, that he had not wrote his lectures, for this circumſtance may probably occaſion the greater part of his diſquiſitions on juriſprudence, like thoſe of his friend, Dr Smith, to be loſt to the world. In the midſt of ſo many ſtated occupations, and while he alſo ſuperintended the education of ſeveral young gentlemen committed to his care, Mr Millar found leiſure, in the year 1771, to prepare part of his lectures for the preſs. His Origin of his Diſtinction of Ranks, contains a ſketch of his opinions reſpecting the chief of what, in the civil law, are called the Rights of Perſons, and alſo a very ſhort view of the firſt part of his Lectures on Government. The book was received in a very flattering manner by the public; it has gone through ſeveral editions, and gives an idea of his manner of treating the ſubjects which occurred in his courſe of juriſprudence. In the year 1787, Mr Millar publiſhed the firſt volume of an Hiſtorical View of the Engliſh Government, in which he traces the progreſſive changes on the property, the ſtate of the people, and the government of England, from the ſettlement of the Saxons, to the acceſſion of the Houſe of Stuart. This volume, which is replete with

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ingenious and profound ſpeculation, would have been followed by a ſecond, bringing down the hiſtory to the preſent time, had not the great events, which have lately paſſed on the theatre of Europe, ſo completely arreſted the attention of the public, and in ſome meaſure of the author, as to ſink the importance of paſt forms of government, in the ſuperior intereſt of thoſe which were expected to ariſe. It is known, however, that a great part of the ſecond volume, which it is hoped may yet be given to the world, is in a ſtate of very conſiderable preparation. His ſtudies having led him to conſider, with much attention, the effects of different forms of government on the happineſs and character of nations, it is no way ſurpriſing, that he became a warm and zealous friend to the liberties of mankind:

——"For where Truth deigns to come,
Her ſiſter, Liberty, will not be far."

Accordingly, he was an early, warm, and perſevering advocate for the abolition of the ſlave-trade, which, in his opinion, could never be palliated, far leſs juſtified, by any regulations, either reſpecting the tranſport of ſlaves from Africa to the Weſt Indies, or their treatment after their arrival. While he conſidered domeſtic ſlavery as the greateſt curſe that can befal a nation—as equally ſubverſive of the morals of all ranks in ſociety, he was by no means indifferent to the evils of political ſlavery. Mr Millar's reſearches were, however, by no means, confined to politics and law. He was an able and profound metaphyſician, though he never publiſhed any thing on that abſtruſe, but intereſting ſcience: his acquaintance with the works of imagination, both ancient and modern, was alſo very extenſive, and his criticiſms were at once ingenious and ſolid, evincing an admirable union of acuteneſs of underſtanding, with an elegant and correct taſte. It is impoſſible that thoſe who enjoyed the pleaſure of his acquaintance, can ever forget the rich variety of his colloquial powers. Condorcet obſerves of Turgot, that on every ſubject which occurred, his opinion ſeemed the reſult of particular and accurate inveſtigation;—ſuch were the connection and order of his ideas. The ſame obſervation may be applied moſt juſtly to Mr Millar. However diſtant the topic might be from his ordinary ſtudies, he never failed to place it in a point of view, inſtructive even to thoſe who had more fully conſidered it. His converſation was indeed a continued ſource of information and amuſement. A ſurpriſing flow of ſpirits, a very lively imagination, a conſtant and unaffected pleaſantry, a good-humoured irony, made him the delight of the young and gay; while the novelty of his ideas, the clearneſs of his expoſition, and the variety of his illuſtration, gave thoſe of his friends, who had acquired ſome habits of ſpeculation, the higheſt pleaſure that a thinking mind can feel. It is, in a great meaſure, to theſe talents for converſation, that we muſt aſcribe the reſpectful attachment, which he never failed to excite in his pupils, and his wonderful ſucceſs is ſtimulating their exertions, and inſpiring them with literary curioſity and ardour. By his death, which happened on the 30th of May laſt, his family loſt a moſt affectionate father; his friends, the life and ſoul of their ſociety; the univerſity, her brighteſt ornament; and his country, a firm and enlightened aſſertor of her liberty.

For the Scots Magazine.

PRESENT STATE OF NORWAY.

THE following ſucinct but intelligent account of the preſent ſtate of Norway, will prove acceptable at this time to our readers.

NORWAY has ſometimes been annexed to, and at others detached from Denmark; on which, however, it has remained dependent ever ſince the year 1387. It extends from nearly 58 deg. to 71 deg. of northern latitude: eſtimating from its ſouthern extremity of Lideneas to the North Cape: the ſixth laſt degrees of which, including Finmark and the Nordlands, are nearly barren, from exceſs of cold. It contains 14,000 ſquare leagues; of which 3640 to the ſouth are beſt cultivated, 2082 are tilled in part, and the remainder is in a ſtate of ſterility.

The ſea waſhes it on three ſides. To the weſt and north weſt it faces Great Britain and Iceland; it is contiguous to Sweden and the frontiers of Ruſſia on the eaſt; and on the extremity of the north are ſome wandering tribes.

Winter in Norway is exceſſively ſevere, though milder on the ſea-coaſt. It is ſingular, that the moſt northern gulphs and ports are open, while the others are frozen. Summer is ſometimes exceedingly hot; the ſun's rays being concentrated and reflected by the rocks and barren mountains, which the ſhortneſs of the night does not ſuffer to cool: but the inhabitants are ſo healthy and vigorous that they are equal to both extremes. The intervening plains are each watered by a rivulet. The mountains, ſome of them covered by eternal ſnows, form an interſecting chain from the north eaſt to the ſouth weſt, and afford paſture for the cattle. Huts are built where the herdſmen make their cheeſe. The higheſt mountain in the country is called Kjolen.

The people live in the plains; and here and there good meadow land is found: but the cattle are ſmall. Goats and hogs are common. The horſe is ſmall, but well formed, vigorous, active, and in general of a peculiar race, being of a light dun colour, with a black mane and line along the back. He is particularly ſtrong in the cheſt. Birds of game, and others of prey, inhabitants of the vaſt foreſts and deſert mountains, with the hare, fox, ermine, and various animals that yield furs, are here native. Much Eiderdown, too, is obtained.

Sea and river fiſh are ſo abundant, that they form one of the moſt conſiderable branches of trade: among them is cod, herring, ſalmon, mackerel, plaice, lobſters, oyſters, and muſcles. This trade, not including the fiſh ſent to Sweden by land, is eſtimated at 1,230,000 crowns. The foreſts that cover the country ſupply timber; eſpecially oak and deal, which are exported in large quantities. It is tranſported through the country by the rivers, on which numerous ſawing-mills are built; but, as little economy has been uſed, the decreaſe of wood begins to be alarmingly felt, eſpecially on the ſea coaſts.

None but the hardieſt fruit trees will ſupport the climate: neither peach nor grape will grow in the open air. The wheat is inſufficient for conſumption; and the inhabitants are often obliged to feed on a mixture of oatmeal and the bark of the pine: but this exceſs of penury is chiefly in the north, corn having been ſometimes even exported from the other parts. Oats are the firſt crop, barley the ſecond. Potatoes are daily coming into uſe. Much *liehen* for dying is exported; and gardens formerly neglected are in a better ſtate of cultivation. A great part of the wealth of Norway conſiſts in its mines, of which there

are now nineteen of iron; and thoſe of copper are of no leſs importance: the lead and the gold ſcarcely deſerve notice. The ſilver mine of Kongſberg is a demeſne of the crown, and tolerably rich: yet it has never paid the expence of working, which for ſome years has annually amounted to 80,000 crowns. The amount in ſilver and copper, from 1623 to 1792, has been 25,267,788 crowns. Stone, and even marble, are common: but the latter is far from equal to the marble of Italy. The profits of the ſalt-works of Waldoe, from 1776 to 1793, have been annually 17,770 crowns; but the ſalt is not of the beſt quality.

Norway is divided into four biſhopricks; Chriſtiana and Chriſtian' Sand on the ſouth; Bergen and Drontheim on the north. The whole kingdom contains but nineteen towns; of which there is not one in all the Nordlands and Finmark. Some attempts have been made by government at building; but they have had little ſucceſs.

The Norwegian is tall, robuſt, well made, his complexion fair, and his body active: but his blue eyes want a little vivacity. He is brave, a great lover of his country, thinks, but not profoundly, and prefers bodily exerciſes to thoſe of the mind. Born in a mountainous and maritime country, and in commercial intercourſe with the Engliſh from time immemorial, he has an habitual degree of love of liberty, a haughty and manly character, and never endured vaſſalage; though always very ſubmiſſive to government. He is a good ſailor, and generally tractable: he may have ſome falſe ideas of ambition, and points of honour, with a certain taſte for luxury; but, though irritable and impetuous if provoked, he has a fund of probity, antique candour, and a mixture not common of hoſpitality and temperance.

The character of the women is analogous to that of the men. They are reputed to be moſt excellent mothers and chaſte wives; rather good humoured than impaſſioned; more beautiful than ſeducing; and inſpiring admiration ſooner than love. Be it climate, diet, or conſtitution, though neglectful of their teeth, they preſerve them better than the ladies of Denmark.

The language is Daniſh, but a dialect more ſtrong in pronunciation, ſonorous, and melodious; approaching the Swediſh, and ſpoken with a ſingular kind of chaunt. The idiom of the Daniſh language has ſuch affinity with the Dutch, German, and Engliſh, that he who knows theſe underſtands many Daniſh words: but there are ſome old provincial words, in Norway, unknown to many of the Danes. Norway, like Denmark and Germany, generally writes and prints in the Gothic character; while the Swedes preſerve the Roman. A uſeful reform has been attempted; but the yoke of cuſtom is difficult to break.

The population amounts to nearly a million; and the births are calculated as one to thirty-five, and the deaths as one to forty-nine.

The laws are the ſame as thoſe of Denmark; and the Sovereign has the title of King of Denmark and Norway; which are the two moſt ancient kingdoms in Europe.

The biſhops govern the church, having under them five hundred and eighteen cures. The religion, as in Denmark, is that of Luther.

Norway, ancient and famous as a kingdom, has no univerſity! Writings, petitions, and remonſtrances, have all been in vain; and, docile as the people are, the progreſs of the arts and ſciences is ſmall indeed. They appear very capable of manufacturing iron, ſteel, and wood: yet it muſt be allowed, that the interior of Ruſſia itſelf is in this reſpect ſuperior to Norway. Drontheim has an Academy of Sciences; but its memoirs ſeldom appear. At Chriſtiana alſo there is a military ſchool; and a typographic ſociety, that have publiſhed ſome writings. Kongſberg has a ſeminary for mines, &c.; and

and in ſome other towns, Latin and the elements of ſcience are taught: people of condition have not diſdained to give gratuitous courſes of lectures at Chriſtiana: but the preſs has little employment; and the libraries are ſcarce, and ſmall. No better account can be given of the literature of a million of people, who form a third of the population of the States of Denmark!

The fine arts ſeem to be abſolutely baniſhed from the ſoil. A country beautifully picturesque has not produced a painter that deſerves to be named. The human form is fine, ſymmetrical, ſupple and of admirable addreſs; and marble is abundant; yet not a ſculptor can be found. The people are exceedingly cheerful, ſpeak a melodious language, are of a bold character, and their long winter nights invite to recreation; yet they have no orators, but little muſic, and ſcarcely can boaſt of one or two national poets.

It muſt be remarked, however, that the only Daniſh ſubject who has held the place of Chappel Maſter at Copenhagen was a Norwegian: but his ſtay was ſhort, and his ſucceſſors have been Germans, as his predeceſſors had been Italians.

Unhappy Norway, once ſo potent, and ſtill ſo abundant in reſource, when will thy powers be developed? When will they ſoar and attain thoſe heights, that ſhall do honour to the zeal and genius of thy docile ſons?

The military are chiefly natives; and the Royal Horſe Guard of Denmark is moſtly compoſed of Norwegians; whoſe ſtature, fine form, and perhaps their ſuppoſed fidelity, have obtained for them that preference.

Norway poſſeſſes no mint. The coins, weights, and meaſures, are common to both kingdoms; except that the mile of Norway, making two French leagues, is a mile and a half Daniſh. The roads are excellent in winter, beautiful in ſummer, impaſſable in ſpring, and neglected in autumn.

Taking the average of the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, as an example, the ſubſidies paid by Norway amount annually to 1,140,000 crowns.

As exceptions to the mediocrity of their manufactories, we muſt mention the caſt iron ſtoves of the Norwegians, which are ſtrong elegant and cheap; and the glaſs they fabricate, ſome of it ſo well as not to be diſtinguiſhed from the Engliſh.

The export trade is much too paſſive, and is chiefly exerciſed by Danes and foreigners. With reſpect to ſhipbuilding, it is true that a conſiderable number of veſſels and ſmall craft are conſtructed in Norway, and ſold to other nations at a low price: but it is aſtoniſhing that the country moſt abundant in wood, iron, tar, and every convenience for ſhip-building, ſhould poſſeſs ſo few able artiſts; or, rather, that it ſhould not contain the grandeſt arſenals on earth.

EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE VITALITY AND LIFE OF GERMS.

By Victor Michelotti, M. D. of Turin.

AS I propoſe to examine, in this memoir, the vital power, I have thought proper, in order that the ſubject may be rendered eaſier, to take vitality at that period of life when the number and complications of its functions are the leaſt; that is to ſay, in the embryo:—it is then reduced to ſimple nutrition and a ſpeedier increaſe.

We are as yet little acquainted with the powers by which the embryo is animated and expanded; the only object of the obſervations hitherto

made on different kinds of eggs and ſeeds, was to prove or refute the ſyſtem of the pre-exiſtence of germs or at moſt to throw light on the formation and expanſion of ſome of their parts. It is on this power, however, with which living bodies are endowed, and the action of bodies which have ſome influence on it, that the phænomena of life depend.

But how comes it that certain agents which act with ſo much energy on adults ſeem to have no action on the fœtus, ſince the vital power and the *ſtimulus* employed are the ſame? Is there then, at certain periods of life, a particular ſtimulus, deſtined to act on particular organs? or does ſenſibility vary in the different periods of life?

In ſupport of the firſt hypotheſis we might take light, for example, which appearing to be one of the vivifying principles of animals and vegetables, ſeems, however, to have no influence on the expanſion of germs, ſince the greater part of them paſs the firſt period of life in obſcurity.

But if we ſuppoſe a different ſenſibility in the various ſtates of life, we ſhall obſerve that the vivifying principle of the animal ought to be more energetic in proportion as it is nearer its ſource, ſince the whole ſpace paſſed over ought to be at the expence of the force employed to make it paſs.

One of the firſt modifications under which the vital power preſents itſelf is that of *irritability*: and it is exactly during the expanſion of the fœtus that the greateſt, and as we may ſay, the moſt impatient irritability is obſerved. But why does a ſtimulus ſo powerful as caloric, in a certain doſe, extinguiſh the life of the adult, without altering much, the life of the ſame animal ſtill in embryo?

We have as little knowledge reſpecting the action of gaſes, odoriferous or narcotic effluvia, miaſmata, &c. In a word, there would be many agents to examine by applying them to animals externally; but I ſhall confine myſelf to an examination of the principal ones, and in the ſimpleſt and eaſieſt manner. 1ſt, Has light any action on the embryo ſtill contained in the egg? Is its action uſeful or prejudicial to it?

To decide this queſtion, I took, on the 5th of December 1796, four glaſs jars of the ſame ſize, two of which I covered with a coating of black wax, and I put into each an equal quantity of the eggs of the *phalæna-diſpar* Linn. I cloſed each of them with a pierced ſtopper, through which I inſerted a bent tube, coated in the ſame manner, to maintain a free communication between the internal and external air, preventing, as much as poſſible, the paſſage of light into the coated jars. I then placed in a northern expoſure a black jar and a tranſparent one in a ſituation where the ſun had no acceſs; the other two were expoſed to the ſouth, that is to ſay, to the moſt powerful action of that luminary.

In both places the greateſt cold during winter was $18\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, and the greateſt heat towards the north, that at the period of the birth of the caterpillars, was 66°, while towards the ſouth in the ſun it was as high as $109\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

On the 20th of April 1797, when the eggs of theſe phalænæ were not hatched in the fields, on viſiting my black jar towards the ſouth, I found the greater part of the eggs already hatched; the ſmall caterpillars had aſcended to the higheſt part of the neck of the jar, to which they had, no doubt, been attracted by ſome rays of light that, notwithſtanding my precautions, penetrated through the bent tube. On inſpecting at the ſame time the other jar towards the ſouth, which was tranſparent, I found only one egg hatched. In another ſmall tranſparent

parent bottle, which contained ſome thouſands of eggs, there were only five capable of being hatched, as all the reſt had periſhed. I removed a bit of the black coating from the jar, that I might be able to obſerve the caterpillars; I left it expoſed to the ſun along with its companion, and I can aſſert, that after that period not one of the eggs was hatched, if I except the firſt and ſecond day, when a few came forth.

The ſpeedier hatching of the eggs in the coated jar might be aſcribed to the greater degree of heat it experienced, if the air contained in the jar had not had free communication with the external air.

The jars expoſed to the north, in ſuch a manner as to receive only a reflected light, muſt inform us whether this light was equally ſenſible to the tender germs. On the 21ſt of April, indeed, I found ſeveral of them already hatched in the black jar, and three days after they began to become animated in a paper cornet, in which I kept a great number of them ſhut up, and it was not till the end of five days that they began to be hatched in the tranſparent jar expoſed to the north.

I repeated theſe experiments in 1798, with this difference, that I varniſhed my glaſſes with oil colours, and that to the black tranſparent ones I added others covered with red and white paint.

The reſults were equally deciſive, ſince at noon I ſaw all the eggs contained in the black jar hatched firſt, then a great part of thoſe in the white, but none of thoſe I left in the tranſparent one; on the contrary, they ſoon aſſumed a pearly grey colour, which I found by experience to be a certain ſign that the eggs were no longer ſuſceptible of being hatched.

The remaining eggs contained in the red jar and the white one towards the ſouth became alſo grey, and incapable of being hatched. The experiment was attended with the ſame ſucceſs towards the north, ſince the firſt hatched were thoſe in the black jar, then thoſe in the red and white ones almoſt at the ſame time: thoſe in the tranſparent one were the laſt.

To anſwer an objection that might be made, that the different varniſhes produced a conſiderable difference in the heat in the glaſſes, (though this difficulty can have no relation to thoſe expoſed to the north,) I prepared, on the 5th of February 1798, two bent glaſs tubes, one of them varniſhed black, and put into each about a hundred of the ſame eggs. Theſe I inſerted in a pretty large bottle, not varniſhed, filled with water, which I took care frequently to change, leſt it ſhould become corrupted, and expoſed them to the ſouth.

On the 1ſt of March the eggs began to be hatched in the black tube, and eight days after in the other; before the end of the month 94 were hatched in the black tube, while in the tranſparent one there were only 41, the remainder having become grey, that is to ſay, having periſhed.

The conſiderable anticipation in the birth of the caterpillars in theſe tubes ought, in my opinion, to be aſcribed to their being immerſed in water, where they were not liable to changes of temperature ſo violent, ſince the cold was not greater than it had been the preceding year, and as the water contained in the bottle, during the greateſt heat, did not exceed 66° above zero; while in the jars expoſed to the ſun it roſe to 88 and 109, but towards the north it was only from 55° to 65, a temperature ſufficient to hatch the eggs of theſe inſects; and as the preſent year this degree of heat had been experienced more than uſual, it appears to be very probable that it is not a certain period of time that is neceſſary for hatching, but a certain degree of heat.

I repeated the ſame experiments on the

the *phalæna mori Linn.* (the ſilk-worm): the reſults were perfectly analogous to thoſe above mentioned. I ſhall not enter into all the details, but relate thoſe which I made on the eggs of a ſort of ſpider.

Theſe eggs being covered only with a very thin pellicle, appeared to me very proper for the experiment; and beſides this, the attention with which the mother envelops them, and conceals them in the crevices of trees, prepoſſeſſed me in their favour.

On the 26th of March 1800, I put on two pieces of white paper ſeveral of theſe eggs, which I covered with ſmall bells of very thin glaſs, taking care to leave a ſmall aperture at their ſummits to maintain a circulation of air. I varniſhed one of them black, and expoſed them to the ſouth.

At the end of ſome days the eggs which were under the tranſparent bell became coloured and dry, and all thoſe under the black bell were hatched on the 11th of April. I repeated on theſe eggs the experiments of the tubes immerſed in water, and the reſult was equally deciſive, ſince I ſaw hatched not only all the eggs contained in a bent glaſs tube covered with a very thin plate of lead, but ſtill they preceded others which, though placed alſo in a dark place, were not immerſed in water.

In regard to thoſe contained in the tranſparent tube, they all periſhed. At firſt they exhibited no ſenſible ſign of any change: afterwards they began to become a little coloured; they then daily aſſumed a red colour, but they did not periſh altogether till the laſt days, which thoſe in the covered tube were hatched.

(*To be continued.*)

CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL.

Amongſt notices of the arts, one of the firſt conſequence, is the intended engravings of the Cartoons of Raphael.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY has received his Majeſty's moſt gracious Permiſſion to make Drawings from the Cartoons, for the purpoſe of engraving them.

In his proſpectus he remarks that on the merits of theſe lateſt and moſt celebrated of Raphael's Works, it would be ſuperfluous to comment at any length. Their Author has frequently been ſtiled "the divine Raphael:" but epithets can confer no additional dignity on a name, the ſimple expreſſion of which as much denotes The Painter, as that of Homer, The Poet.

With reſpect to the Works in queſtion, their value, not only as a relique intereſting to a profeſſional eye, but as an object of national importance, is ſufficiently eſtabliſhed by the following circumſtance. Dorigny, the firſt Artiſt of the period in which he lived, was invited to England for the expreſs purpoſe of engraving them: and Walpole informs us in his Anecdotes, that he was accommodated with apartments in Hampton Court, and in other reſpects treated with that liberality, by which the dignity of Princes is enhanced, and the Heraldry of Families emblazoned with a more enviable ſplendor. The Fame of other Conſuls and Popes may be buried in the ponderous Mauſoleum of Annals and Collections: but Mæcenas and Leo ſtill live with Virgil and Raphael. Nor will his preſent Majeſty refuſe to acknowledge it among the prominent features of his reign, as connected with the hiſtory of the Arts, in the patronage of which he has gone beyond all his predeceſſors, that he has placed theſe precious treaſures under his own immediate care and inſpection, gratifying the Public at the ſame time with an eaſy acceſs to contemplate and profit by their excellencies.

But,

But, acknowledged as is the merit of these distinguished Specimens, it has been lamented that they have not yet been faithfully copied; and still more, that in the present improved state of the Arts in this Country, no English Artist has hitherto undertaken to engrave these inestimable reliques, whose lines of grandeur and of grace the hand of time will infallibly obscure, and at length obliterate, should their memory not be perpetuated by the hand of the Engraver, and the multiplication of copies.

With respect to the abilities of the English Engraver to supply these defects, he will presume to say but little. He has been for some years before the Public, and has to thank them for their candid and kind reception of his endeavours: on the present occasion, therefore, they may be assured that he will at least be *his own rival*, on a Subject of such importance as has for several years engaged his contemplation, and must, from its nature, fix his good or evil report with his contemporaries and posterity as an Artist.

The Size of the Plates will be, four, Twenty-nine Inches and a Half by Eighteen Inches and a Half: three, Twenty-three Inches and a Half by Eighteen Inches and a Half.

The price to Subscribers will be 3l. 3s. each Plate. A deposit of Three Guineas to be paid at the time of subscribing, in lieu of which the last Plate will be delivered *gratis*.

LITERARY GLEANINGS, PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERIES, &c.

Nature of the Sun.

Dr Herschel has, in the course of this Spring, read several papers before the Royal Society of London, containing observations on the nature of that glorious luminary. In these he compares all the observations of prior astronomers, then gives his own, from all which he is confirmed in the opinion that the sun is a magnificent habitable world. He conceives that if the luminous matter of the sun was a fluid, or even of the nature similar to an atmosphere, every opening must, by the laws of hydrostatics, be instantly filled up. The doctor's supposition is, that the sun is surrounded by an atmosphere of considerable density, on which the luminous matter floats, and which he conjectures to be of a similar nature to our clouds. Having consulted all the astronomical accounts of of observations on the telescopic appearance of the sun, and compared them with the registers of the price of corn for those years in which they were made; he infers, from a careful examination of the whole, that in those years in which few openings were seen there has been a rise in the price of wheat, in consequence of a scarcity, arising from a smaller emission of the matter of heat.

Extraction of Opium from Garden Lettuce.

From American Transactions, Vol. 4.

THE plant which has hitherto been cultivated for the production of opium is the *papaver somniferum*, or *white poppy*, in the class of polyandria, and order monogynia, of Linnæus. It is an annual plant, from the heads or capsules of which this drug is obtained in Persia, Arabia, and other warm regions of Asia, by making in them longitudinal incisions, from which a milky juice exudes, which, being inspissated, forms the officinal opium.

It has been long known that lettuce possesses narcotic properties; till lately, however, none had extracted from it a substance possessing all the properties of opium.

Dr Coxe, of Philadelphia, has proved (American Philosophical Transactions,

actions, vol. iv.) that the inſpiſſated milky juice of the *lactuca ſativa*, or common cultivated lettuce of Linnæus, is *real opium*, and, according to every appearance, of a better quality than the eaſtern; for the principal virtues of this medicine are believed to reſide in the *extractive* matter; and, by comparative experiments, it was found that 10 grains of extractive matter were taken up by two ounces of rain water from 20 grains of lettuce opium; while, from the ſame quantity of common opium, only nine grains were taken up by an equal quantity of the ſame water.

By trials made in the Pennſylvania hoſpital, and by experiments made by Dr Coxe upon himſelf, the lettuce-opium was found to poſſeſs all the properties of the common.

The milky juice from which the opium is prepared exiſts in the ſtalk and in the leaves of the plant. It is not indiſcriminately depoſited throughout, but is placed in appropriate veſſels running longitudinally in the woody or fibrous part of the ſtalk. The internal or medullary part of the plant is ſoft, and perfectly bland to the taſte; abounding in a tranſparent mucilaginous juice, which has not the ſmalleſt analogy to the milky one above mentioned. The beſt time for collecting the milky juice is when the plants are beginning to ſeed: before this it has not acquired its medical properties, and at a later period the produce is by no means ſo conſiderable.

It is procured in the ſame manner as from the poppy, viz. by inciſions; with this difference, that in the poppy they are longitudinal, but in the lettuce they muſt be circular. A very moderate depth ſuffices. It exudes freely in milky drops, which may be either immediately collected, or ſuffered to dry on the ſtalk, and then ſcraped off and depoſited in proper veſſels.

Some attempts were made to obtain it by preſſure, but the other juices of the plant ſeemed to alter it conſiderably.

All the ſpecies of lettuce contain opium in a larger or ſmaller proportion. The common lettuce, as has before been obſerved, produced that made uſe of by Dr Coxe; but the *lactuca ſylveſtris* or *viroſa* of Linnæus contains it moſt abundantly. The former, however, ſhould perhaps be preferred; it will ſerve the double purpoſe of cultivating for the table as well as for the druggiſt. The ſale of the ſupernumerary plants would probably more than repay the expence attending the cultivation of thoſe intended for opium: indeed, a number of plants generally run to ſeed and are loſt, at preſent, which might, and we hope in future will, be made to turn to good account.

It is a curious circumſtance, that while Dr Coxe was engaged on this intereſting buſineſs in America, Mr Cartwright (to whom the world is indebted for the diſcovery of the efficacy of yeaſt in curing putrid fevers) was engaged in ſimilar experiments in England. The arrival of the fourth volume of the American Tranſactions in this country, has, however, anticipated his intention of making the fact public, that as good opium may be obtained from lettuce as any that is imported.

Account of the Manner in which the Tartars and Kalmuks make their Kumis, or fermented Mare's Milk.

Take of mare's milk of one day any quantity; add to it a ſixth part of water, and eight part of the ſoureſt cow's milk that can be got, but at a future period a ſmaller portion of kumis will better anſwer the purpoſe of ſouring; cover the veſſel with a thick cloth, and ſet it in a place of moderate warmth, leaving it to reſt for twenty-four hours; at the end of which the milk will have become ſour, and a thick ſubſtance gathered at top: then with a ſtick, made at the lower end

of

in the manner of a churn ſtaff, beat it till the thick ſubſtance above mentioned be blended intimately with the ſubjacent fluid; let it reſt twenty-four hours in a high narrow veſſel like a churn. The agitation muſt be repeated as before, till the liquor appears to be perfectly homogeneous; and in this ſtate it is called *kumis* (or *koumis*), of which the taſte ought to be a pleaſant mixture of ſweet and ſour. Agitation muſt be employed every time before it is uſed. When well prepared in cloſe veſſels, and kept in a cloſe place, it will keep three months, or more, without any injury to its quality.

It ſerves both as drink and food, and is a reſtorative to the ſtomach, and a cure for nervous diſorders, phthiſis, &c.

The Tartars diſtil this fermented milk, and obtain from it a ſpiritous liquor, which they drink inſtead of brandy.

Turkiſh Butter.

"The butter which is moſtly uſed in Conſtantinople, comes from the Crimea and Kuban. They do not ſalt it, but melt it in large copper pans over a very ſlow fire, and ſcum off what riſes; it will then preſerve ſweet a long time if the butter was freſh when it was melted. We preſerve butter moſtly by ſalting. I have had butter, which when freſh was melted and ſcummed in the Tartar manner, and then ſalted in our manner, which kept two years good and fine taſted. Waſhing does not ſo effectually free butter from the curd and butter-milk, which it is neceſſary to do, in order to preſerve it, as boiling or melting; when then ſalt is added, we certainly have the beſt proceſs for preſerving butter. The melting, or boiling, if done with care, does not diſcolour or injure the taſte."—*Eton's Survey of the Turkiſh Empire.*

Manna from the Beet Root.

Profeſſor Gottling has publiſhed the following notice reſpecting a matter ſimilar to manna, which he has found in preparing ſugar from beets:

"If ſugar," ſays he, "be extracted from dry beet-roots, according to my method, and if more water be poured over the reſiduum, after ſtanding a conſiderable time it will become very ſlimy. If the ſlimy water, which has no longer the leaſt ſweetneſs, be decanted from the remaining matter of the beets, and be evaporated in a glaſs or porcelain diſh to the thickneſs of ſyrup, at a ſlow oven heat, it appears on cooling, or when it has ſtood ſome time in the open air, in the form of ſtellated cryſtals, which have a ſweetiſh-ſour and ſomewhat nauſeous taſte. If rectified ſpirit of wine be boiled over theſe cryſtals in a proper veſſel, they in a great meaſure diſſolve in it; but, in cooling, again ſeparate themſelves from the ſolution in white ſharp-pointed cryſtals: a portion of uncryſtalliſed ſlimy matter remains at the ſame time undiſſolved. The cryſtalliſed part, however, is far from being ſugar; though when treated with nitrous acid it furniſhes very pure oxalic acid, and, like ſugar, is ſoluble in alcohol; but in regard to taſte it has a great ſimilarity to manna."

Receipt for accelerating the blowing of bulbous-rooted flowers in winter.

Take nitrate of potaſh (nitre) three ounces; muriate of ſoda (common ſalt) one ounce; carbonate of potaſh (potaſh) half an ounce; ſugar half an ounce; rain water one pound: make the ſalts diſſolve in a gentle heat in a glazed earthen pot, and when the ſolution is completed, add the ſugar and filter the whole. Put about eight drops of this liquor into a glaſs jar filled with rain or river water. The jars muſt be kept always full, and the water muſt be renewed every ten or twelve days, adding each time a like quantity of the liquor: the flowers alſo muſt be placed on the corner of a chimney-piece where a fire is regularly made.

For the Scots Magazine.

AN ESSAY ON PLEASURE.

Each pleaſure has its price. *Dryden.*

I remember to have read of a people, who had but one general name for every perſon of the whole nation. If we were among them, we ſhould find it very difficult to underſtand, without a particular deſcription, when any individual was intended to be expreſſed; but I cannot think that we ſhould be more at a loſs than we often are now, when we hear a man ſay that he will take his *pleaſure*. If we are not thoroughly acquainted with the perſon, we cannot conceive how he means to diſpoſe of himſelf after ſuch a declaration. We have no ſtandard to judge by but ourſelves, and that is having no criterion at all; for we may as well expect a man who has never lived in ſociety to deſcribe the various diſpoſitions of all mankind, as that we ſhould be able to form an adequate idea of pleaſure from our own ſentiments of it, or even from our own practice. What then can we determine upon this head? I believe we may acquieſce in this, that pleaſure is a ſomething in which numberleſs oddities and contraries are contained, every one of which is dignified with the title of *a pleaſure*.

Some of theſe pleaſures every man is deſirous of obtaining; and if we ſee any one more than commonly aſſiduous in collecting them, we diſtinguiſh him by the appellation of a Man of Pleaſure, which is a ſpecies of the virtuoſi, and conſequently will not be deterred by any thing from purchaſing whatever he has a fancy for. The pleaſures which are the objects of his attention are, like all other curioſities, purchaſable; but there is this peculiarity in the commerce of them, that thoſe which coſt leaſt are the moſt deſirable, and in reality much the beſt. Other virtuoſi may ſometimes have a rarity for nothing; but the Man of Pleaſure may pay for all. Man is compoſed of body and mind: each of theſe has its reſpective pleaſures, every one of which has its price. Some refined ſpirits may, perhaps, advance, that the pleaſures of the mind may be had *gratis* by thoſe who are willing to accept of them; but I believe the generality of mankind will agree with me, that there is ſome reaſon, though it is not philoſophically preciſe, in this exclamation of the poet,

"How hard it is to be, or bad or good!
Vice plagues the ſoul, and virtue fleſh and blood."

It is true, that the body and the mind do not traffick alike for their reſpective pleaſures. Thoſe of the body ſometimes ſell at ſo high a rate, that the purchaſer is diſtreſſed to raiſe the ſum, and is therefore obliged to apply for aſſiſtance to his friend the mind. She graciouſly ſupplies the neceſſities of her prodigal companion, and manages her ſtock ſo prudently, as never to have occaſion to call upon him for the loan. Her method is always to pay for her pleaſures before hand: ſhe firſt of all depoſits the price, which conſiſts of a ſhort ſtruggle with herſelf; then ſhe bears off her purchaſe in triumph, and receives ſome additional pleaſure from it every time ſhe contemplates it. The body, on the contrary, always runs in debt for his pleaſures; he enters on the poſſeſſion of them without paying for them: by which conduct it at laſt comes to paſs, that not only the immediate enjoyment of them is interrupted, but that they are wholly taken from him; and he is obliged to pay generally more than their real value for the ſhort uſe which he had of them.

Were the pleaſures of the mind not more exquiſite than thoſe of the body, yet the ſuperior length of their duration

tion would be sufficient to make us immediately determine in their favour. By what infatuation, therefore, does it happen, that we slight a permanent satisfaction for the fleeting delight of a moment? The case is, we are under the influence of the witchcraft of luxury, whose aim is to entangle us in pleasures which cost an extravagant price; for till she has effected that, her dominion over us is but imperfect. She throws such a gloss upon trifles, as entirely draws our attentions from objects of consequence, and so does not leave it in our power to make a choice. Surely this is true; for we hasten to our pleasures without any previous examination of them; we do not allow ourselves time to see them in two points of view; and we have not the least propensity to consider that which is immediately before us, in comparison with others: from all which, I think we may draw this conclusion, that we do not embrace the pleasures of the body in preference to those of the mind; but that the fervency of our passions makes us seize upon them as being loath to lose any opportunity of gratification.

Demosthenes, who now and then bowed at the shrine of Pleasure as well as his neighbours, has furnished us with a good lesson on our subject. There lived in Corinth a celebrated courtezan, whose name was Lais: she was eminent all over Greece, and was endowed with such powers of attraction, that every man who made any pretensions to gallantry went and sacrificed to her. Demosthenes must needs be in the fashion, and goes to her house to pay his respects to her, and proclaims himself a candidate for her favours. The Lady unfortunately esteemed it no great honour to be courted by one of the greatest men in the world; she therefore treated him like a common suitor, and refused to comply with his desires, but for an exorbitant gratuity. The orator shook his head at this, and took his leave with telling her, that "he would not purchase repentance at so high a rate." I believe every body will acknowledge that there are many pleasures which may be called repentances, besides that which Demosthenes has given that name to. It were to be wished, that we were as wary in our trafficking for these commodities as he was: we are as capable of judging on this point as he. A very little reflection would infallibly make us judge properly of the value of our pleasures; which are not, however, to be estimated by the money we lay down for them, but by the consequences which flow from the enjoyment of them: so that according to us, repentance is in reality the price which Demosthenes must have paid for the favours of Lais.

Crito.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON THE EFFECTS OF SITUATION.

EVERY man is possessed of some qualities, which, if duly drawn forth, may make him useful both to himself and others. Education does much no doubt in forming a character; but men's natural talents ought never to be wrapt up and hid. An active mind will form rules for itself, and draw maxims of conduct from any circumstance that occurs. Gay makes his rustic moralist draw his knowledge from the scenes of simple nature. The following dialogue betwixt two illiterate characters shows how principles of action may be formed, and lessons of morality, not only derived, but impressed and called forth, by the daily occurences of a profession.

They were seated in the parlour of a country ale house, near a sea-port town, into which I had accidentally entered to take a glass of ale. The

principal of theſe philoſophers was in a jacket and trowſers, and named, as I afterwards found, Tom Binnacle; the other was a ſcene-painter ſcene-ſhifter and candle-ſnuffer to a ſtrolling company. I found each of theſe philoſophers warmly contending for a ſuperiority of what is called a knowledge of life. "As for the matter of that," cried the ſailor (as I entered the room), I believes as how I knows as much of life as any lubber on ſhore. Why, ant life like a trip to ſea, and ant a man juſt for all the world like a ſhip; ant we launched into the world, and ant the Doctor the Maſter Attendant as you may ſay; and then larning, what is it but ſo much ballaſt. When the maſts are in, and the rigging's overhead, and the ſails bent, don't we get ready for ſea without knowing whether we ſhould caſt to port or to ſtarboard. All hands up anchor a-hoy! Freſh breezes and fair, away we go before the wind eleven knots an hour; to be ſure not knowing how to ſteer, we jaw about now and then, ſteady as ye go now! Port a little! Starboard. Then an't we fond of ſpreaded too much canvas. Stand by the top gallant haulyards and jib-ſheet, ruh! let go. What of that; we'll carry ſail till all's blue again: hand the top-gallant ſails my boys; now the wind comes right a-head and a rough ſea: come, my hearts, never mind, 'tis only working to windward a little; tack and half tack; helm's a-lee; fore-ſheet, fore-top, bow line, jib, and ſtay-ſail ſheets let go; to be ſure, ſometimes we miſs ſtays, and then away we go to lee-ward like a bag of ſand againſt tide; or mayhap we may work well up, weather the point of diſtreſs, and get into ſmooth water. Many hard gales we muſt encounter; but if we know how to hand, reef, and ſteer, we needn't care a jeffy about the matter. The chief thing, you ſee, is to keep the veſſel in trim, that ſhe mayn't be too ſtank and upſet, or carry too much ballaſt, and turn out a heavy ſailer; then we ſhould know how to take in a reef when occaſion requires it, and even lay to under a balanced mizen. What's the rudder but Truth, and Reaſon's the compaſs; and happy's the honeſt tar who knows the true courſe to happineſs, and lays as near it as he can. To be ſure, there will always be a little variation and lee way. For may part, I don't ſee any great difference between your ſea-matters and land-matters. Who has not been a ground in his life time? Who is it that has'nt miſtook the channel? and how many have got into the ſtraits of poverty, and cou'dn't warp out? There was poor Jack Stunſail working off a lee ſhore all his days, and at laſt got land-locked in a ſpunging-houſe, where he went all to pieces; but you ſee as how he didn't know the ſoundings, and the rocks were cloſe under his lee before he ſaw the breakers; ſo you know that was for want of a good look out." I don't know how long the honeſt Seamen would have continued his ſtrain of metaphor, if the ſcene-ſhifter hadn't interrupted him. "I'll allow," cried he' "all you ſay to be juſt; but the great Shakeſpeare"—"I can't ſay I know him," returned the ſailor; "but I'll venture to lay a dollar he don't tell me the main ſheet from the fore-top bow line." "Ay," cried the ſtroller, "if you was but to hear his deſcription of a ſailor's ſleeping at the tip-top of the maſt in a ſtorm, you'd be delighted." "Sleeping where!" (cried the ſailor, ſtarting up.) "I'll repeat the lines, with your permiſſion," returned the ſcene ſhifter; which he did with a degree of theatrical effect of voice and action, that ſhowed he had occaſionally filled higher parts than his modeſty had preſumed to mention.

"Wilt thou upon the high and giddy maſt
Seal up the ſhip-boy's eyes, and rock his brains
In cradle of the rude imperious ſurge,
And in the viſitation of the winds;

Who

Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monſtrous heads, and hanging them
In deafening clamours on the ſlippery ſhrouds,
That with the hurly death itſelf awakes.'

"It may be all very fine (cried the ſailor, opening his eyes and mouth as wide as he could), but I can't ſay I underſtand a ſyllable of the lingo; though, to be ſure, it puts me in mind of a Maſter Jemmy of a Midſhipman we had on board the Arethuſa, who once called out in his watch, "Main-top there, put out that nocturnal illumination" (meaning the top-light); but the devil a jack underſtood him till Bill Clewline holload out in our way, "Douce the glim." As for ſleeping on the top of the maſt, I can't ſay I ſhould much like it, though I have laid my head many a watch upon a wet ſwab on the forecaſtle, and ſlept like a porpoiſe. But I ſuppoſe he meant the fore-top, of which I have been Captain many a time." "Well," cried the ſcene-ſhifter, "let's return to our argument. I was only going to remark, that Shakeſpeare ſaid, that "all the world was a ſtage, and all the men and women in it merely players;" for the truth of which I will vouch; for I leave you to judge, Mr Binnacle, whether, having filled the different ſituations of call-boy, property-man, ſcene-painter, ſcene-ſhifter, candle-ſnuffer, et cetera, et cetera, whether I ought not to know a good deal of the machinery of life, enough at leaſt to convince me that the world is nothing but a grand pantomime or a farce at beſt, where every one has a trial part, and but few get a good engagement, though all aim at being in the front of the ſtage, and underſtudy each other, to come into their places when occaſion offers.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON THE MANNERS OF EDINBURGH.

SIR,

WHATEVER tends to throw light upon the manners and cuſtoms of a community, I think worthy of being preſerved. It is both entertaining and inſtructive to trace the progreſs of civilization and refinement; and in no part of the world, perhaps, has the progreſs been more rapid than in Edinburgh. Dr Goldſmith in the liſt of articles which he gives as publiſhed by the Czarina for regulating aſſemblies in Ruſſia, mentions one which ſays, "The Aſſembly ſhall not open ſooner than 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, nor continue longer than 10 at night. Early hours are a ſure teſt of ſimplicity of manners. In the year 1763, the Weekly Concerts in Edinburgh began at 7 o'clock: The Dancing Aſſembly met at 5, and the dancing began at ſix o'clock.

The following *Ball Tickets* which lately fell into my hands by accident are a further illuſtration of the manners of this metropolis at a period not very far back; I ſuppoſe betwixt the years 1740 and 1750, but there is no date at them. It muſt be attended to, that dancing was a branch of education only given to the children of perſons of the firſt faſhion in the metropolis.

No I.

A Ball
in the
BANCK CLOSS
day 4 a'clock.
No Plaids
L. N.

(Engraven, and printed on paper.)

No

No II.

A
BALL
at Gray's Close
On Thursday
4 a Clock
F. Jones Master
No admittance after 5.

Engraven and printed on paper. The above is in an oval, surrounded with ornaments.

No III.

A Ball
in the Bank Closs
day 4 a Clock
L. Nieman.

Below is a figure of Mercury holding a garter in each hand on which are these words, 'AD OPERAM NON ALIUNDE.'

Mr Nieman seems to have been a Frenchman, and a Latin scholar too.

Should you think the above worthy of insertion, you will perhaps gratify the curiosity of some of your readers, and oblige SIR, Yours, &c.

Civis.

For the Scots Magazine.

SUCCESSION OF CONQUEST BY THE SCOTCH LAW.

HERITAGE is that which one succeeds to as heir; Conquest is that which one acquires by purchase or gift. They are distinguished in the Scotch law, when the proprietor dies without issue, by that property which is strictly heritage, *descending* to the nearest heir, and the Conquest *ascending* to the immediate elder brother and his issue. This peculiarity only takes place where two brothers or uncles, or their issue, are first in succession, and has effect once only; for thereafter the property becomes strictly heritage in the person of the heir of conquest. All lands and heretable rights, on which sasine has been or can be taken are comprehended under conquest.

Suppose William, John's second son in the table, acquires an heretable subject, which is therefore *conquest* in his person, and dies without issue, his elder brother James, although of a different marriage will succeed to it as heir of conquest[a]. But if in place of Mary there had been a brother between William and James, he and his issue would have succeeded in preference to James[b]. Failing James, his son Charles; failing him, James' great-grandson Thomas; and failing him Christian and Susan, James' daughters, would succeed equally as heirs portioners[c]. Suppose Christian dead before the succession opens to her and Susan, then Susan and Joseph as representing his mother, would take the succession equally[d]; and failing both Christian and Susan, Joseph would succeed to the whole. Failing James and his issue, Alexander, as the only brother of William, would succeed as heir of line and conquest[e]; and, failing him, Mary would succeed in the same manner as nearest heir. Failing brothers and sisters and their issue, John Stiles the father would succeed[f]; failing him David, his elder brother and his issue[g]; and failing them George, and his issue, as heirs of line and conquest.

[a] Mack. B. 3. t. 8.

[b] Ersk. B. 3. t. 8. §. 14. contrary to the opinion of Craig.

[c] Ersk. ut supra § 15. 28th June 1774.

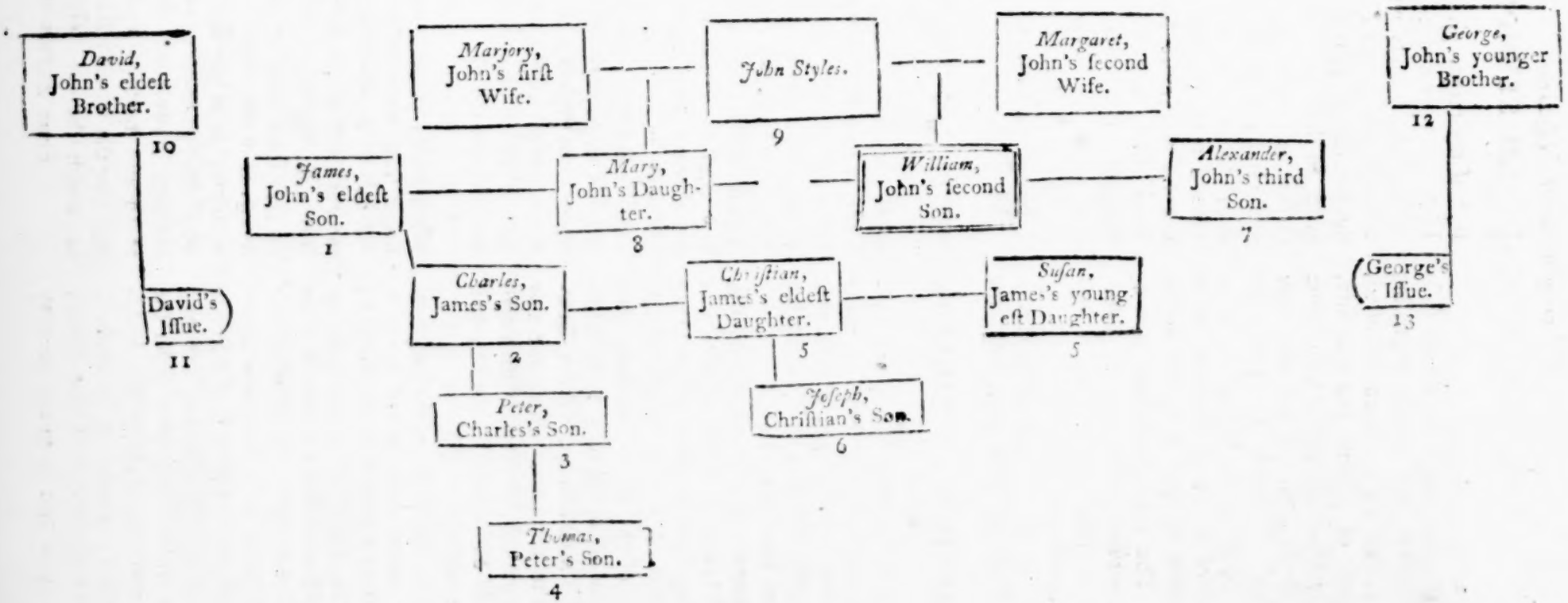
[d] 9th March 1779.

[e] Ersk. ut supra.

[f] Stair t. 26. § 5.

[g] Craig L. 2. t. 15. § 7.

TABLE OF SUCCESSION OF CONQUEST.



To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

CHARTER BY MALCOLM KENMORE.

SIR,

THE great length to which Acts of Parliament and deeds regarding property, have of late been extended, is a matter of ſurpriſe and curioſity, eſpecially when compared with thoſe of our forefathers. I ſend you copy charter of the lands of Powmood granted by Malcolm Kenmore, as an example of the ſtyle and manner of conveyances to land property in his time. The rule I preſume now-a-days, is *multum ſcribere, multum ſolvere.* Pleaſe inſert it *verbatim et literatim*, and oblige, Sir,

Antiscriblerus.

"I Malcom Kenmore, king, the firſt of my reign, gives to the barron Hunter, upper and neither Powmode, with all the bounds within the flood; with the Hoop and Hooptoun, and all the bounds up and down; above the earth to heaven, and all below the earth to hell, as free to thee and thine, as ever God gave to me and mine: And that, for a bow and broad arrow, when I come to hunt upon Yarrow; and for the more ſuth, I bite the white wax with my teeth, before Margaret my wife, and Mall my nurſe. *Sic Subscribiter.*

MALCOM KANMURE."

Margaret, witneſs.
Mall, witneſs.

METHOD OF BUILDING HUTS ON THE ALPS.

MOST of the farm-houſes and cottages, though conſtructed of clay, make ſuch a cleanly and decent appearance, that penury ſeems totally diſcarded from their humble dwellings.

The manner of building, on inquiry, appeared ſo ſimple, while the effect was ſo pleaſing, that I cannot withhold the information I gained on this ſubject, from one of the honeſt peaſants, who was in the act of making ſome addition to his little cottage. After ſhewing me the manner in which the clay was prepared, by beating it with a mallet (made on purpoſe) for a length of time, he added—"That a quantity of pebbles, taken from the adjacent rivulets, were then mixed with it, which, from his deſcription, formed a kind of amalgam not unlike pudding-ſtone, and then thrown into wooden *encaiſſements* or caſes, placed where the walls of the houſe were to be erected; that thoſe caſes being only ſix feet in length, three in height, and one and a half in width, they were under the neceſſity removing them as the building extended; which, when finiſhed, gave it the appearance of free-ſtone; that they again beat or mixed the clay when put into the caſes, in order to bring it to a conſiſtency, and to accelerate its drying; that likewiſe, prior to the walls being quite dry, it was cuſtomary to lay on two or three coatings of quick lime and plaſter, with a few handfuls of ſalt mixed together; but if they were deſirous of giving a yelloviſh or greyiſh hue to the outſide, a ſmall quantity of ochre or burnt ſtraw, reduced to powder, and mixed with water, was then added:"—a ſimple manner of painting *al freſco*, which not only ſerves as an admirable deception, but delights the eye.

The peaſantry of this province, being moſtly proprietors, each poſſeſſing a ſmall piece of land which they can call their own, *chaumieres* are numerous, and are profuſely ſcattered on this wide ſurface, which extends for miles, ſometimes on the edge of a foreſt, at other times on the ſide of a meadow, or at the foot of a rivulet: whilſt the green turf, variegated with aromatic flowers and the bright tints of aquatic herbs, diverſify the ſcene, and give the whole plain an appearance on which the eye delights to repoſe.

From Beaumont's Travels.

REFLECTIONS ON THE VALUE OF LIFE.

From Aiken's Letters.

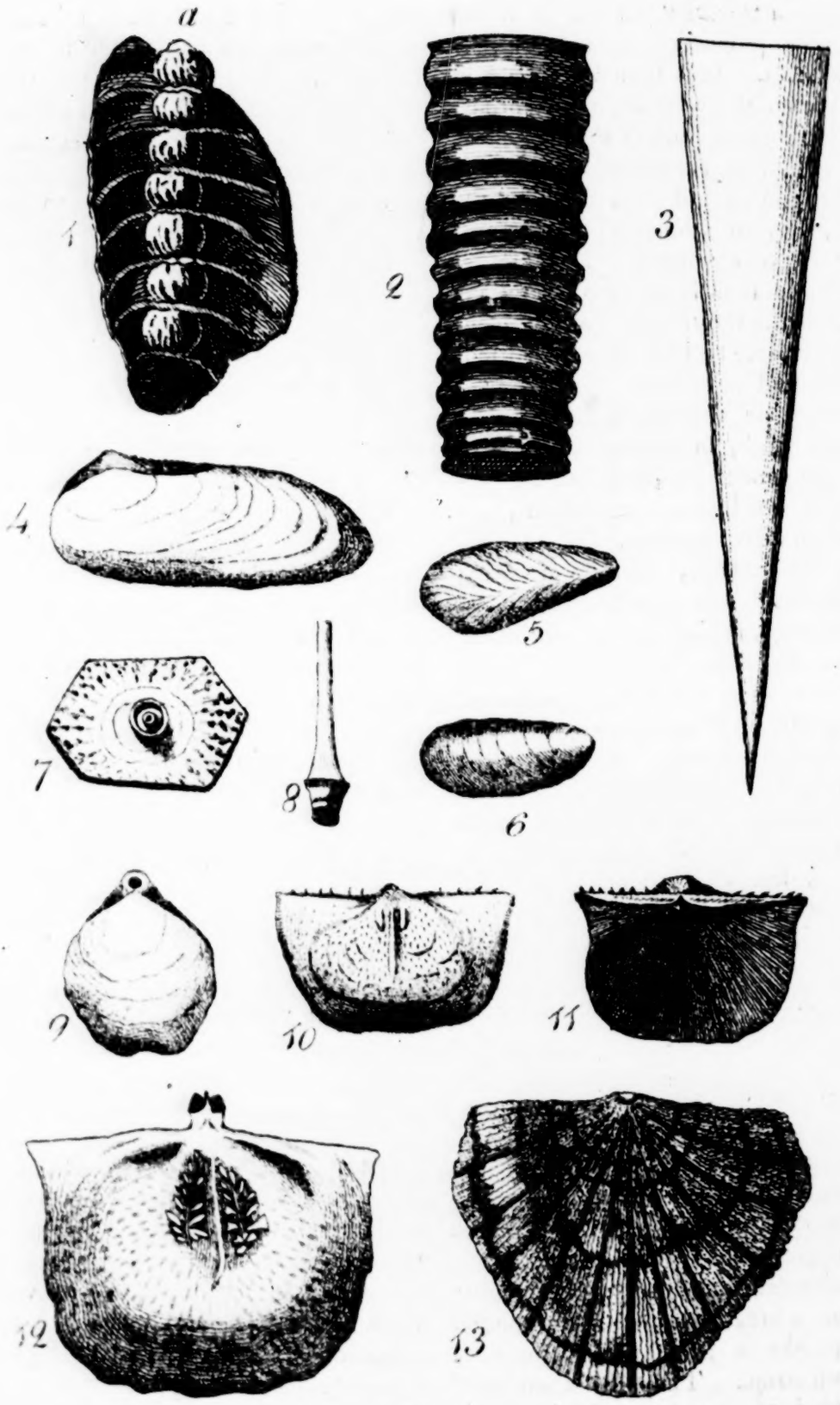
The attachment to life is in no aſſignable proportion to external circumſtances. It is ſometimes weak in the young, the wealthy, the vigorous, with numerous ſources of enjoyment courting their acceptance; while it is ſtrong in the indigent, old, and valetudinary, to whom exiſtence might be thought a burden. The fact is, that here, as in ſo many other inſtances, *mind* is the true meaſure of man, and it creates to itſelf its habitual ſentiments and affections, with little dependance on the world without. It may, I think, in general be obſerved, that the greateſt lovers of life are perſons of a ſanguine temperament, engaged in active purſuits, full of projects for futurity, readily attaching themſelves to new objects and new acquaintances, and able to convert every occurrence of life into a matter of importance:—on the other hand, the phlegmatic, inactive, dubious, deſponding, and indifferent, as ſoon as the warmth and curioſity of youth are over, frequently become careleſs about the remainder of life, and rather conſent to live on through habit, than feel themſelves much intereſted in the continuance of their exiſtence. They may be ſenſible that there is a balance of enjoyment in their favour, and that therefore, on the calculation, their condition is infinitely better than non-exiſtence; but ſtill it is a repetition of the ſame things, and the proſpect of to-morrow adds nothing to the petty pleaſures of to-day. If this be a true ſtatement, it would appear that *expectation* is the grand deſideratum of life, not more important as a ſtimulus to action, than as a zeſt for giving reliſh to the paſſing ſcenes. When a man has outlived expectation, it will generally be found that, independently of the poſitive fear of death, he has little remaining attachment to life.—

It appears to me one of the great evils of the advanced ſtate of ſociety in which we live, that moderate enjoyments are too little valued, and things only of the higheſt reliſh will pleaſe our pampered and vitiated appetites. Amuſement has changed to diſſipation, convenience to luxury, elegance to ſplendour. Ideas of opulence have paſſed all bounds of modeſt computation, and the wealth of a province is ſcarcely enough for the ſchemes of a London counting-houſe, "Quos non Oriens, Occidens ſatiaverit."

ACCOUNT of the moſt remarkable EXTRANEOUS FOSSILS found in SCOTLAND.

(*Continued from p.* 412.)

Pl. 7. Fig. 1. 2. 3. Repreſent the orthoceratites, or orthoceros. Da Coſta deſcribes them to be "ſimple "ſtraight conical ſhells, or no ways "turbinated; and gradually tapering "from a broad end to a ſharp pointed "top, like a ſtraight horn, whence "their name. They are chambered "from bottom to top and have a ſiphunculus, or pipe of communication "from chamber to chamber." The longeſt ſpecimens to be met with are five and a half inches, the diameter of the thickeſt about an inch. Fig. 1. repreſents one, the pipe of which is ſwelled to an uncommon ſize, is very thick and rugoſe, and having the appearance of a ſtring of beads. By being corroded, the pipe is ſeen at *a* adhering to one ſide of the ſhell, and is perforated in the center. Fig. 2. 3. are wholly covered with the original ſhell;


a
1
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ſhell; the ſhell of the ſmooth kind (3) is of a horny appearance and a dirty white colour. The fulcated (2) is finely ſtriated in the direction of the *fulci*. The ſhells of both are thin, and extremely well poliſhed in the inſide. Specimens in a foſſil ſtate, retaining the ſhell are very rare. They are generally found in till, lying in a horizontal poſition. The greateſt number of ſpecimens are bruiſed, apparently by ſome violent preſſure when in a recent ſtate: the bruiſes are commonly near the bottom, but in ſome they are near the point.

Fig. 4. Repreſents a bivalve freſh water muſcle ſhell, found in a ſtratum of inflammable till above coal. Fig. 5. 6. are alſo bivalves of the muſcle ſpecies. Thoſe repreſented fig. 5. are in caſts and are very rare, fig. 6. are more plentiful; they are generally found in ſingle ſhells imbedded in till incumbent on iron ſtone, and ſometimes in the iron ſtone itſelf.

Fig. 7. Is intended to give ſome idea of the *echini*, or *echinatæ* of Hill. The ſpecimens are very ſcarce in Scotland, and are almoſt univerſally found in fragments. Fig. 8. Along with the laſt are found ſpecimens of the *aculei echinorum*, alſo in fragments. The two laſt are found at Craiginglen, in the pariſh of Campſie, in ſeveral of the lime quarries of Kilbride, and at Innerteil.

Fig. 9. In appearance the moſt ſimple of the *anomiæ læves*. Both valves are convex. In ſome the peaks are perforated. They are found, in fragments and bruiſed, in conſiderable abundance at Lawriſton. Good ſpecimens may be got at the Floors quarry near Johnſton bridge. Another ſpecies frequently accompanies the above, the back of which is ſeldom found perforated. The ſhell is broader than the other, whiter in the colour, and is deſtitute of the ſhallow groove in the under valve.

Fig. 10. 11. Repreſent two ſpecies of the pecten that are very rare, and are a moſt beautiful and delicate foſſil. The upper valve is very concave, the under very convex; and both are ſo thin, that they may be frequently taken for a ſingle valve. Both are finely ſtriated. In ſome ſpecimens they can be eaſily ſeparated from each other, in which caſe the internal ſtructure is fully expoſed to view. Fig. 10. ſhows the papillæ and other ſmall configurations with which they are burniſhed. They are found in till at Lawriſton.

Fig. 12. Repreſents the conſtruction of the inſide of the upper valve of a ſpecimen of the anomiæ echinatæ found at Limekilns in Fife.

Fig. 13. Repreſents another ſpecies of the pecten, which is but ſeldom met with, ſome ſpecimens are of an eleptical ſhape.

(*To be Continued*)

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Anecdote of Mr Dennis.

AMONG the various peculiarities of this ſingular character, he profeſſed to have entertained a moſt inſurmountable antipathy to punning. Nay, ſo hoſtile was he to this ſpecies of wit, that he has been known to quit the company where puns have been made. There is an anecdote not generally known, which tends further to illuſtrate this moſt eccentric character. One night at Button's, Steele was deſirous of excluding him from a party which he wiſhed to make; but which he could not conveniently manage, Dennis being at that time in the coffee-room. While he was at a loſs to get rid of him, he obſerved Rowe ſitting on the oppoſite ſide of the box to Dennis, the latter of whom he aſked, "What was the matter with him?" What do you mean by the queſtion? replied the critic. To which the other replied, "You appeared to me like an angry waterman, for you look one way and Rowe another." The effect of this

pun was ſucceſsful; and the critic left the room, execrating all puns and punſters. We are indebted to Dennis for the uſeful dramatic imitation of Thunder, ſo ſucceſsfully practiſed on our ſtage. He introduced it into his Tragedy of Appius and Virginia, a play founded on the beautiful narration of Livy, but which met with a very cold reception. A few nights after the demiſe of his piece, he happened to be in the Pit at the repreſentation of Macbeth: and on hearing the thunder, he is ſaid to have exclaimed in a phrenſy of indignation, "That is my Thunder! how theſe raſcals uſe me. They will not let my play run, and yet they ſteal my thunder!"

Anecdote of Garrick.

A SERVANT was ſent with an invitation from a lady of faſhion to Garrick, one evening, when he was dreſſed for the part of Abel Drugger. Garrick deſired him in the voice and manner of the character he was about to perſonate to leave the card. The mimickry was ſo conſummately executed, that the ſervant refuſed to leave the meſſage, as he was ſure that it was not Mr Garrick, whom he had often ſeen and with whoſe perſon he was well acquainted.

The ſtory being related by Garrick to Dr Hawkeſworth, the latter gentleman ſeemed entirely to diſcredit it, alledging that ſuch a deception was altogether impoſſible. The Actor immediately laid a wager with the Doctor, that he would practiſe with ſucceſs the ſame piece of humour with him. Accordingly, not long after this converſation, he habited himſelf in the character of the Farmer, in his Interlude of that title, and put up his horſe at a public houſe on the Hampton road, not long before Hawkeſworth paſſed, on the way to Garrick's houſe. When the Doctor was gone by, he mounted and overtook him. In the courſe of their converſation, the Farmer enquired to what houſe he was going; to which the Doctor anſwered, to Mr Garrick's! I know him well, replied his companion, for he is my landlord, and I am going in a day or two to pay him my rent. They parted, and Garrick having changed his dreſs, received his friend, who was entirely ignorant of the deception. The next morning Garrick put on the ſame dreſs; and coming into the parlour, where Hawkeſworth was ſitting, was immediately recognized by the Doctor, who entered into a converſation with him. At length Garrick revealed himſelf, and the Doctor confeſſed that he had loſt the wager.

The houſe (at Werndee) which has been lately repaired, for the uſe of the tenant, was in ſuch a ſtate of dilapidation, that the father of the laſt proprietor, Mr Proger, was in danger of periſhing under the ruins of the ancient manſion, which he venerated even in decay. As we examined the houſe, Mr Dinwoody related an anecdote of this Mr Proger, which exhibits his pride of anceſtry in a ſtriking point of view. A ſtranger, whom he accidentally met at the foot of the Skyrrid, made various inquiries reſpecting the country, the proſpects, and the neighbouring houſes, and among others, aſked, 'Whoſe is this antique manſion before us?'—'That, ſir, is Werndee, a very ancient houſe: for *out* of it *came* the earls of Pembroke, of the firſt line and the earls of Pembroke, of the ſecond line: the lords Herbert, of Cherbury, the Herberts of Coldbrook, Rumney, Cverdiff, and York; the Morgans of Acton; the earl of Hunſdon; the Jones' of Treowen and Lanarth, and all the Powells. *Out* of this houſe alſo, by the female line *came* the dukes of Beaufort.'—'And pray, ſir, who lives there now?'—'I do, ſir.'—'Then pardon me, and accept a piece of advice: *come out* of it yourſelf, or it will tumble and cruſh you.'

Coxe's Tour

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

A SIX WEEKS' TOUR

Through ſome of the Northern Counties of Scotland.

SIR,

EARLY in June of this preſent year, for my own pleaſure, and the benefit of mankind, I iſſued from my garret in Aberdeen, with an old umbrella under my arm, and a little money in my purſe, determined to explore as much of the country, as time and circumſtances would permit. There are three conſiderations I would recommend to every traveller, and every traveller experienced like myſelf, will keep them conſtantly in view, I mean *purſe*, *perſon*, and *time*. Theſe I determined to be as ſparing of as poſſible; but, in ſpite of my precautions, they had all nearly failed me at laſt. Undetermined what courſe to ſteer, I at firſt thought of taking a ſhort trip up Deeſide; but a few miles progreſs ſoon compelled me to alter my intentions. I found miſery and want had planted their banners at every door, nor to allay my hunger and thirſt, did the friendly potatoe, the oaten cake, or the whiſky bottle ever ſalute me by the way; meal and malt ſeemed to have forſaken the habitations of the poor, but where they have taken up their reſidence, God knows, for I did not leave them behind me at Aberdeen. What a happy part of the country this would be, were the inhabitants but bleſſed with one *ſmall* privilege: viz. that of working miracles! Could they ſay to the *ſtones*, "be ye converted into bread," and their command obeyed, I don't know a place in Scotland, where greater plenty would be found. However, as this was not the caſe, at the time of my tour, I prudently reſolved to wheel to the right, and leaving Dee, try what the banks of the Don would produce. Croſſing therefore the country by Skene, where ſome well improved farmers are to be met with, I landed on Don ſide, at Kemnay. A ſtranger, who had been almoſt overwhelmed with hunger and ſand in the deſarts of Arabia, never ſaw the fertile plains of Egypt with greater pleaſure, than I experienced upon being tranſported, as it were, from grey ſtones, and barren heaths, into a region that promiſed the ampleſt ſupply of every neceſſary for man and beaſt. The proſpect from the top of the hill, South of Kemnay, is equally pleaſant and extenſive. The river Don meanders through a conſiderable tract, not inferior in beauty, though on a ſmaller ſcale, to the Forth below Stirling Caſtle, bounded on both ſides by rich meadows, corn fields, lofty trees, and gentlemen's ſeats. Before you, you view Caſtle Fraſer, Kemnay, Fetternier, Clunie, Shiells; and Monymuſk, with Sir Archibald Grant's vaſt plantations, bounds the proſpect. Some twinges in my ſtomach now particularly calling my attention, I directed my ſteps to a houſe, I had been told was a tavern. The people, however, having given up buſineſs, I found a very different reception, and at a loſs where to be accommodated, I addreſſed myſelf to an honeſt countryman, who was driving home a cart load of peats, and aſked him if there were any public houſe in the neighbourhood? "Na, Deil ane," replied the man, "in a' the pariſh of Kemnay, an' I never ſaw it the like, it's a ſhame for the laird he does na provide better for *orra* folks like you." As the laird was a juſtice of peace, as well as proprietor of moſt of the pariſh; I was at ſome loſs to underſtand in what ſenſe, my friend meant he ſhould "provide for *orra* folks like me." However, reſolved not to die without *benefit of clergy*, I travelled forward to the miniſter's houſe, and though entirely unacquainted with him, found him to be one of thoſe, of whom I can truly ſay, in the genuine ſenſe of the word, "I was a ſtranger and he took me in." I muſt here, once for all, pay that tribute of gratitude, which even juſtice demands, to the univerſal benevolence and hoſpitality of the clergymen of the Church of Scotland. Theſe, during my ſhort peregrination, I have often experienced. If ſuſpected to be in want of money, dry clothes, or other neceſſaries, I have frequently been ſolicited to accept,

cept, but *never* had occaſion to aſk. When I ſpeak of the Church of Scotland, I mean no reflections upon thoſe of other perſuaſions, becauſe in all my late "wanderings in this world of woe," I never had a ſingle opportunity of putting their virtues to the taſk.

Leaving my worthy landlord next morning, I proceeded along the courſe of Don, through well cultivated fields, and fine appearance of crops, to Monymuſk. An old man, who conducted me through the policies, pointed out what they had once been. Fine flower parterres, ſhrubberies, fruit gardens, and moſt of the ornamental beauties are now either neglected, or uſed for other purpoſes. As I could form no comparative idea of what they formerly were, and what they now are, I can only ſay, that the ſituation is delightful, the trees of a great ſize, and the houſes, *I believe*, in the inſide, not inelegant. My venerable conductor, who had promiſed to accompany me to Paradiſe, diſpleaſed, I ſuppoſe, becauſe I would not find fault with every thing as it preſently ſtood, deſired me to march on by myſelf, "and the ſooner," ſays he, "you get there the better, for you may ſee our Paradiſe here, but have little chance of ever ſeeing another." I left him in a guſt of paſſion, after returning him the common compliment, "there's twa of us," and reached the place in ſafety. The walks here are delightful. Lofty trees, intermixed with plots of flowering ſhrubs, direct you to frequent arbours, where you can enjoy the coolneſs of the ſhade even under a meridian ſun. Theſe, however, are going into diſrepair; but a ſtranger will think Paradiſe worth ſeeing, were it only for the principal walk, and the pines with which it is ſkirted. This walk, about a mile in length, has on each ſide a row of pines, which, if equalled, are not perhaps ſurpaſſed in Scotland. The height of them is, in general, 100 feet, and upwards. Their girth, breaſt high, 9, 10, and 12 feet.

Quitting Paradiſe with reluctance, I trudged along the banks of the Don, to Boat-of-Forbes to dinner.

(*To be continued.*)

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Travels through the United States of North America, the country of the Iroquois, and Upper Canada, in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797; with an authentic Account of Lower Canada. By the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt. 4to. 2 Vols. 2l. 14s. Boards. Phillips. &c.

THE inquiries of M. de Liancourt, though directed principally to agricultural objects, embrace a variety of other important particulars, concerning the territory of the United States: which form, in his opinion, the "country in the world the moſt difficult to be made acquainted with, unleſs you have traverſed it yourſelf; being in that ſtate of progreſſive advancement, that what is to-day a fact with regard to its population, its management, its value, and trade, will no longer be ſo in ſix weeks to come; and ſtill leſs in ſix months more."—The account of his travels commences at Philadelphia; whence, after a few months reſidence, he departed on his firſt tour, (which was undertaken with the intention of viſiting the provinces of Canada,) May 5th, 1795, in company with Mr Guillemard, an Engliſhman, deſcended from one of thoſe French families which ſettled in England on account of religious perſecutions in their own country. The author deſcribes the diſtrict of the city of Philadelphia, which extends four or five miles north and ſouth, as land of very indifferent quality: "but its vicinity to the town occaſions it to be bought with eagerneſs, and it is covered with country-houſes, which, in point of architecture, are very ſimple. It is the cuſtom of the country to have no wood near the houſes.—It is difficult to conjecture the deſign of this practice in a country, where the heat in ſummer is altogether intolerable." The tranſlator aſſigns as the reaſon, that the land was "univerſally wooded when the building

building of theſe houſes firſt began; and in a country thus wooded, to clear the ſpace round the dwelling-houſe, was juſt as natural, as to plant round the houſe in a country bare of wood." Even ſo near Philadelphia, a great indifference to agricultural improvement is obſervable. "Poor-rates are quite unknown. A ſmall ſum has been laid up in the bank for the ſupport of the poor, if there ſhould be any."

"It is a common obervation," ſays the author, "that wild animals are leſs fierce in America than in other parts of the globe; the truth of this is confirmed by the teſtimony of ſuch as, from their reſidence in foreſts, are beſt qualified to poſſeſs ſatisfactory information. Wolves, bears, nay even panthers, moſtly flee before man; and the inſtances of their doing miſchief are ſo rare, that the very reality of it might be doubted.

"The dangers, therefore, to which new ſettlers are expoſed, are not much to be apprehended. The ſevereſt misfortune, to which the inhabitants of the American foreſt are liable, is the loſs of their children in the woods. Theſe unfortunate infants, over whom it is almoſt impoſſible to keep conſtantly a watchful eye, are apt to run out of the houſe, which is ſeldom fenced the firſt year, and ſtraying from their homes, are unable to find them again. In ſuch caſes, however, all the neighbours, nay, perſons from the remoteſt parts, join in the ſearch after theſe little unfortunate creatures, and ſometimes they are found; but there are alſo inſtances of their being totally loſt, or diſcovered only when dead of hunger or fear."

"As we paſſed through the Indian villages, we ſaw ſome women employed in works of huſbandry, but very few men. Among the Indians the huſband does not work at all; all laborious ſervices are performed excluſively by the wife. She not only tranſacts every part of domeſtic buſineſs, but cultivates the ground, cuts wood, carries loads, &c. The huſband hunts, fiſhes, ſmokes, and drinks. Yet there are ſome tribes, ſuch as, for inſtance, the Tuſcarora Indians, among which the huſband works, though occaſionally and ſlightly."

The following account is given of an Indian village, ſituated near a creek which communicates with Lake Erie.

"The village of Buffalo is inhabited by the Seneca Indians. The chief of this nation is *Brotherfarmer*, a man generally reſpected by all the tribes as a great warrior and ſtateſman, and for this reaſon much courted both by Engliſh and American agents. Buffalo is the chief place of the Seneca nation. Inſtead of eighty houſes, of which we had been told this village conſiſted, we found only about forty. The reſt ſtand on the banks of the creek farther up or downwards, and thus people an extent of ſeveral miles. The village is ſituated on a plain, the ſoil of which, to judge from the graſs it produces, is extremely fertile. We ſaw Indians cutting the graſs with their knives. Some families keep cows, and others even horſes. There were ſome fine oxen to be ſold in the village. All the commodities being conſidered as the produce of the labours of the wives, they alone diſpoſe of them at pleaſure. They are looked upon as the ſole proprietors. It is with them that every bargain is made, all the money, even the houſes in which they live, belong to them; the huſbands have nothing but their gun, their tomahawk (a ſmall axe, and at the ſame time their pipe), and the ſcalps ſevered from the ſkulls of the enemies they have ſlain, and which in greater or leſs number form the decoration of the dwellings of all Indian warriors. More property they do not want.

"The dignity of a chieftain is, in general, hereditary among the Indians; though ſome are alſo appointed by election. The ſons of the chieftains, however, do not ſucceed, but thoſe of the female chiefs. For the wives preſerve this right of ſucceſſion in their families, and tranſmit it to their deſcendants. Yet theſe Indian queens cultivate their fields with the ſpade in their hand. Though they have oxen to till it has hitherto not occurred to them, to yoke theſe animals to the plough. I have already obſerved, that a ſmall field of Indian corn ſuffices for the want of a family. There is, at times, another planted with potatoes; but, in general, theſe are planted between the rows of Indian corn.

We extract the following paragraph as

as an example of the manners of the Pennſylvanians:

"We overtook the ſtage-coach again at the White-Horſe, where the paſſengers breakfaſted. It appears ſomewhat ſtrange to Europeans to ſee the coachmen eat at the ſame table with the paſſengers.—An Innkeeper, a ſhoemaker, &c. are at liberty to wait on others, or to let it alone; but if they chooſe to wait on others, they ſhould keep at a proper diſtance, and obſerve the reſpect which becomes their ſituation. It muſt be obſerved, however, that many an inkeeper in America is a Captain or a Major: nay, I have ſeen drivers of ſtage-coaches who were colonels: ſuch things are very common in America.—At ſeveral inns on leſs frequented roads, the circumſtances of our ſervant not dining with us at the ſame table, excited general aſtoniſhment."

Of the ſpirit of independance in the Amerian States, the following account if correctly given, affords an extraordinary example:

"The white American, by a pride which cannot be blamed, and which proceeds from the negroes being generally employed in the ſervice, is aſhamed of the ſituation of a domeſtic: ſo that there cannot be reckoned, throughout the whole extent of the United Provinces, twenty natives in the ſtate of domeſtic ſervants. The claſs of domeſtics is compoſed of poor prieſts, Germans, negroes, and mulattoes; and as ſoon as the firſt have acquired a little money, they quit that ſtation, regarded with a ſort of contempt, and eſtabliſh themſelves upon land."—"The prejudice which cauſes the men in America to have ſo great a repugnance to a ſtate of domeſtic ſervitude, does not influence the women in the ſame degree. Nothing is more common than to ſee young women of good families in the ſituation of ſervants, during the firſt years of their youth."

While the Duke remained with the Governor of Upper Canada, he was witneſs to ſeveral viſits of ceremony made by the Indians. On theſe occaſions,

"They were decked out with uncommon care, covered with rags of every deſcription, and adorned with horſe-hair and feathers of all different ſpecies of birds."—"In their manner of painting themſelves, their genius is eſpecially diſplayed. They are every one of them painted in a different ſtyle, and furniſhed with a ſmall glaſs, which they every moment conſult, with as much attention as the moſt finiſhed coquette."—"Their chief excellency conſiſts in the great variety and richneſs of the colours, which they generally extract from leaves and from the roots of certain herbs; but they poſſeſs alſo the art of extracting them from all dyed linens or ſilks of which they obtain a piece. They boil theſe rags in the juice of a plant, with the ſpecies of which I am unacquainted, and thus obtain a very durable colour for dying hair or bark."

Of Charleſtown he ſays; "Every thing peculiar to the buildings of this place is formed to moderate the exceſſive heats; the windows are open, and the doors paſs through both ſides of the houſes." Some of the opulent inhabitants prefer wooden houſes which they believe to be cooler than brick; and perſons vie with one another, not who ſhall have the *fineſt*, but the *coolest* houſe.

"Here are a few families who do not keep a coach or chaiſe. The ladies are never ſeen to *walk on foot*. However ſhort the journey, the carriage muſt be always yoked. Even the men, too, make frequent uſe of their carriages. The expence of ſervants is likewiſe conſiderable. Theſe, both male and female, are negro and mulato ſlaves. An inhabitant of Carolina, though not very opulent, rarely has fewer than twenty of theſe in his ſtables, in his kitchen, and attendant upon his table. A child has a number of negro children to attend him, and comply with all his humours; ſo that the little white man learns, even before he can walk, to tyrannize over the blacks."

When ſpeaking of the Indians, M. de Liancourt remarks:

"It is an eſtabliſhed opidion in America, even among thoſe who appear the moſt exempt from prejudices, that the Indians can never be civilized; that the ſtricteſt education, the moſt aſſiduous and perſevering cares, cannot deſtroy their ſavage habits, [illegible]

which they recur with the moſt ardent paſſion, from the tranquillity and from the manners of the white people; and an infinite number of examples are cited of Indians who, brought up at Philadelphia, at New York, and even in Europe, never ceaſed to ſigh after their tribe, and quitted every thing to go and rejoin it whenever a favourable opportunity offered itſelf."

We ſhall conclude by tranſcribing the character of the work, from a reſpectable Engliſh review.

'To give a general character of this publication, we may ſay that it contains much which is uſeful, much that is trivial and unneceſſary, and much that is improper. The tone of diſcontent, which runs through the volumes, is ſuch as might have ſuited the veſtal ſiſters deſcribed by Sterne, who were "unſapp'd by careſſes; and unbroken-in-upon by tender ſalutations." M. de Liancourt's ill-humour was proof againſt kind ſalutations and careſſes. His ſarcaſms are bitter, without being witty; and his cenſures are heavy, without the warmth of virtuous indignation. His complainings are little calculated to excite compaſſion, and his reprehenſions will make few proſelytes.—We cannot refrain from obſerving, alſo, that on ſome occaſions he has treated the ſubject of religion with levity; and his morality appears, at times, to be of too accommodating a nature.

'If any of our readers ſhould think that we have judged ſome parts of this performance with ſeverity, we deſire that they will recollect how deficient the author has been in charity for others; how unfeelingly, and without provocation, he has taken unwarrantable liberties with private characters; and that it is this that has called from us reprehenſion, which in ſome inſtances has been merited in a greater degree than we ſhould deem ourſelves juſtified in beſtowing.'

Theſe quotations will give our readers ſome idea of the contents of theſe volumes. A large portion of the ad, however, is occupied by commercial and political information, much of which is compilation; ſuch as the conſtitution of the Union, the hiſtory and conſtitutions of different Provinces, account of public debts, taxes, laws, and police, &c.

The Life, Adventures, and Opinions of Colonel George Hanger.

(*Continued from p.* 492.)

THE ſecond Volume of this extraordinary Miſcellany opens with the Colonel's return to England from the Continent, where he had viſited Hanover, Berlin, and Heſſe Caſſel; on which places, and on the manners of the Dutch, and the impoſitions to which travellers are ſubject in paſſing through Holland, he makes ſeveral judicious obſervations.

Having made his profeſſion his ſtudy, he informs his readers, that at this period he became devoutly attached to a military life; and that he immediately joined his regiment, the firſt of foot guards, in which he was an Enſign. We have no exact data to go by; but from public tranſactions we may collect, that the animated picture he has drawn of the proſperous ſtate of his native country, when he launched into the great world, refers to a period preceding the commencement of the impolitic war againſt our American Colonies. As this is one of the beſt productions of our author's pen, and exhibits a ſcene which muſt warm the heart of every true Briton, we ſhall not make any apology for ſelecting it, to inform the young, and to refreſh the memories of the aged.

"When firſt I trod the paths of pleaſure in this gay town, my country was arrived at the very height of national grandeur, and was not as yet on the decline. She was powerful and reſpected all over the world: both her fleets and armies were victorious wherever they went; the country was rich, from many years peace after a glorious ſeven years war. It was then, that Great Britain, in the hour of her inſolence (Governor Johnſton's Speech in the Houſe of Commons on the American War), drew the jealouſy and vengeance of the European Powers. There was abundance in every part: the neceſſaries of life were at a moderate price; the people were happy, joyful, and contented: the middle man then lived well; the nobility and gentry were in general in a ſtate of opulence;

and there was ſcarcely ſuch a thing to be ſeen in the land as a poor gentleman. England then baſked in the ſunſhine of proſperity, from the vigorous and ſucceſsful meaſures of the great Mr Pitt (Lord Chatham), who wielded the democracy of England in one hand, and ſmote the Houſe of Bourbon with the other. He guided the affairs of this country in war with manly vigour, and in negociation with ſincerity, ever ſcorning thoſe political refinements of which others vainly boaſt: ſincerity he ever took for his guide, and his country's honour for his glory: his fame did not conſiſt in triumphing, in a ſpeech of four hours, over a fallen foe, in the ſenate, but in victory over a foreign foe: he was dreaded abroad, and loved at home. So much for politics: let us now paſs on to the compariſon between the faſhionable race of that æra and our own time.

"To frequent the polite circle in thoſe days, a young man muſt have been polite, well-bred, well-educated, and well-dreſſed: they ſeldom came into the world till one-and-twenty, and not till they had travelled, or been to ſome foreign country, for a couple of years at leaſt. In theſe days, young men are thrown into the world between fourteen and fifteen years of age, from Eton or Weſtminſter ſchools, with their mind and manners equally uninformed. A young man may now come into a Lady's aſſembly or ball room head or tail foremoſt, in a trot, a walk, or a canter, it is all the ſame; and if he behave ever ſo rude, it is only looked upon as a levity of youth. If a Gentleman in theſe days has but a few guineas in his purſe, and will walk directly up to the faro-table, he will be the moſt welcome gueſt in the houſe: it is not neceſſary for him to ſpeak, or even bow, to a ſingle Lady in the room, unleſs ſome unfortunate woman at the gaming-table aſks him politely for the loan of a few guineas: then his anſwer need be but ſhort—"no, Dolly, no; cant;"—for this ever will be received as wit, though the unfortunate Lady's boſom may be heaving, not with the tendereſt paſſion, but with grief and deſpair at having loſt the laſt farthing.

"When I firſt came into the gay world, there was no ſuch thing as a faro-table admitted into the houſe of a woman of faſhion: in thoſe days, they had too much pride to receive tribute from the proprietor of ſuch a machine*. In former times, there was no ſuch thing in all London as gaming at a private houſe, although there was more deep play at the clubs at that time, than ever was before, or has been ſince. It is lamentable to ſee a lovely woman deſtroying her health and beauty at ſix o'clock in the morning at a gaming-table. Can any woman expect to give to her huſband a vigorous and healthy offspring, whoſe mind, night after night, is thus diſtracted, and whoſe body is relaxed by anxiety and the fatigue of late hours? It is impoſſible. Beſides, there is a greater evil attendant on ſuch practices. Gaming and liquor have debauched more women than all the ſolicitations of the whole race of men. With reſpect to the alteration in the dreſs of Gentlemen; the diſtinction formerly was, that every Gentleman appeared full dreſſed at the Theatres; and no perſon ever attempted to go into the ſide boxes in boots. Every Gentleman then, though not full-dreſſed, but only in a plain frock, wore a ſword." Were this the caſe at preſent, the inſolence of thoſe modern vermin, the box-lobby loungers, who inſult modeſt women as they paſs, and diſturb the performance, would be ſuppreſſed by the fear of chaſtiſement. "Now, every barber dreſſes as well as a Gentlemen; and cards of addreſs, every night, are reciprocally exchanged at the playhouſes between the apprentices of a muſlin-ſeller and a man milliner, who all wear cockades, and paſs for officers."

The anecdotes of Hawkes, the flying highwayman, are ſingular and entertaining, and the inſtances of his humanity, generoſity, and gratitude, lead to an application, which ought moſt feelingly to affect the hard-hearted miſcreants to whom it is pathetically addreſſed. "Let," ſays our Author, "thoſe experienced gameſters, who have made a young man of fortune drunk purpoſely to win his money, or who have cogged a die, and packed the cards, to the utter ruin not only of the ſuffering individual, but to the beggary of his

* In ſome houſes, the lady of the houſe is paid fifty guineas each night by the proprietor of the faro table.

family,

family, who ſtalk about this town in all the pride of ſpoliating infamy; let them, I ſay, examine their own conſcience, if they have any, and decide who merited the gallows moſt---they, or Hawkes?"

Having decanted ſufficiently on the extravagance and exceſſes of the Nobility and private Gentlemen and Ladies at the weſt end of the town, he turns his ſatirical mirror about to the Eaſt, and expoſes in it the portraits of covetous and prevaricating Citizens, who very readily diſcover the mote in the eye of the man of quality, whilſt they pretend not to feel the beam in their own. One inſtance of this ſelfiſh partiality will ſerve as a ſample of too many others between Temple Bar and Mile End.

"The firſt queſtion the opulent Citizen (ſuppoſe a Sugar Baker) aſks his friend, when he riſes in the morning, is---How are ſtocks? A. Very flat indeed! How is omnium! A. Much the ſame as yeſterday---My dear friend, are there no hopes of ſugars riſing; I bought a great quantity in the market, and have them now on hand? A. None whatever; there has been no hurricane in the Weſt Indies this ſeaſon, and the crops are abundant---That, my friend, is very unfortunate: and, above all, there are no hopes now of the enemy's capturing the homeward bound Weſt India fleet, from the great ſuperiority we have at ſea: formerly, in other wars, we ſpeculators had ſome chance, even when the market was glutted with ſugars, or any other article of trade, to ſell them to ſome advantage---however I won't ſell at the preſent indifferent price! Pray have you heard how proviſions are: are they likely to be cheaper? A. I am afraid not, for bread will riſe two aſſizes next Thurſday; and meat, cheeſe, and bacon are extremely dear alſo.---Why, then, on Thurſday bread will be eighteen pence the quartern loaf. My God! how can the poor live, if the farmers and cornfactors are permitted to hoard up the grain*. There being no demand for ſugars, he goes to the coffee-houſe to hear the news; when, taking up a paper, he reads---"Yeſterday Lord A—— loſt ſeven thouſand pounds at hazard, at Miles's Club, St James's-ſtreet; and Mr B—— five thouſand pounds the ſame night as Brooks's." Turning to an acquaintance near him he exclaims —"Good God, Sir; how ſhocking is the paſſion that ſome men have for play! The extravagance, vice, and profligacy of the men of faſhion of the preſent age is beyond all belief, not only diſtreſſing themſelves by play, but reducing their wives and families to beggary!" "It is horrid indeed, Sir, and will not bear reflection," replies his neighbour. Now this very conſcientious Sugar-Merchant, not a fortnight before, at the laſt ſettling-day, had gained 10,000l. by ſpeculating at the Stock-Exchange;" and probably the unfortunate ſtock-jobber who loſt it was a tradeſman, who by this loſs became a bankrupt, and ruined his wife and family."

We ſhall paſs over the large portion of this volume which comprizes advice to the Cyprian corps and to the fair ſex in general, for though it abounds with good natured wit, it is rather indelicate; but we ſtrongly recommend the Chapter, "On the Miſery of Female Proſtitution," to young men of rank and fortune; for if any thing can deter them from committing the inhuman crime of ſeducing innocent artleſs young females, and then abandoning them, it muſt be the reading Colonel Hanger's ſevere but juſt lecture on this intereſting ſubject.

His humanity and his benevolent diſpoſition are conſpicuous in every page of this and the next Chapter, entitled "Hiſtory of the King's Bench;" in which that moſt affecting, and very important ſubject, impriſonment for debt, as it is at preſent ſanctioned by the law, and in daily practice, is juſtly reprobated, and demonſtrated to be a diſgrace to the country. The Colonel's own words will beſt expreſs the ſentiments he wiſhes to circulate concerning unfortunate debtors in confinement. "It is the public opinion, that no perſons ſurrender to the King's Bench but ſuch who have money in their poſſeſſion which their creditors cannot lay hold of, ſo that they are enabled to live there in ſome degree of comfort; that it is a place of mirth, feſtivity, and joy; that no priſoner is in want; and

* At the time of holding this converſation, he has 100,000l. of ſugars in his warehouſes, purchaſed on ſpeculation to ſell again.

that, in general, thoſe who ſurrender themſelves only go there till a proper arrangement of their affairs can be accompliſhed. I have proof poſitive to the contrary. This priſon rivals the purlieus of Wapping, St Giles's, and St James's, in vice, drunkenneſs, and debauchery. Unleſs a man be of a certain age, of a bold and firm mind, and of undaunted reſolution to bear with fortitude and manly dignity the oppreſſion and heart-breaking agonies he ſuffers from his perſecutors, he ſoon ſinks into drunkenneſs and diſſipation; and what is worſe, loſes every ſenſe of honour and dignity of ſentiment---every moral principle and virtuous diſpoſition, with which he may enter theſe walls; from the immoral contagion that is to be found in them. This contagion is ſo great, that, like the plague or the yellow fever, if he does not ſeparate himſelf from the multitude, and live alone, which, under his circumſtances, he muſt be more than man to do, or contrive to aſſociate with thoſe alone, for ſuch there are, who bring honour and gentlemanny manners with them into their confinement, which is no eaſy matter, he ſoon will be contaminated, and be loſt to himſelf, to his friends and to the world for ever.

"With reſpect to the women to whoſe lot it has fallen to be doomed to this miſerable and corrupting abode, thoſe who are good become bad, and thoſe who are bad become worſe. No unhappy and unfortunate female ever did, nor do I believe ever will, quit this ſeat of contamination without the moſt degrading, if not fatal effects of ſuch a ſituation; for Meſſalina never ſtole from Claudius Cæſar's bed to greater ſcenes of revelling than are practiſed and enjoyed within theſe wanton walls. There are within them, from three hundred and fifty to five hundred priſoners, out of which number, I can with truth aſſert, there are very ſeldom fifty who have any regular means of ſubſiſtance. I do not mean to ſay, that priſoners have been abſolutely ſtarved to death; but I poſitively aſſert, that numbers of the lower order, and many Officers confined, ſome even for ſmall debts under fifty pounds, who have ſerved their country with gallantry and fidelity, and have bled in her defence, have often gone a whole week with not above three or four meals of victuals; nay more, have frequently been deſtitute of a penny to buy them a roll of bread for breakfaſt. I call on the ſupreme juſtice of heaven to determine, whether, in a land which boaſts ſo loudly of its liberty, of its juſtice, of its laws, and the lenity of its government, or in any other land—whether, I ſay, it is juſt, that, becauſe I have been extravagant and imprudent, or even if I have done worſe, that becauſe I am a debtor, I ſhould ſuffer the moſt ſevere of all penalties, that of hunger? Is it not ſufficient atonement to the injured creditor to deprive me of my liberty, but muſt he ſtarve me too? Am I alſo to be deprived of my ſix-pence a-day, at beſt a miſerable pittance, which the law of my country gives me, by the petty fogging reptile, ycleped an attorney, who, by ſome quirk, or quibble, or litigious oath or proceſs, can, for near twelve months, prevent the priſoner from receiving the allowance which the law of the land intended ſhould be paid him inſtantly on his commital, to keep him from ſtarving. Thus, if a priſoner be arreſted and ſurrenders to the King's bench in the month of June, after the Term is over, there being no Term till the next November, during a period of near five months, he may ſtarve; for, until the Court is ſitting, he cannot apply for his *groats*; but when November arrives, and he applies for them, then the attorney may, by a litigious proceſs, prevent him from recovering the miſerable boon until the following May."

Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances. Intended as a Companion to Blackſtone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. By Thomas Mortimer, Eſq. 8vo. 9s. Boards. *Longman and Rees.*

AN elementary work, in which the principles of Commerce, Politics, and Finances, are clearly defined, and derived from the beſt authorities, ancient and modern; together with deductions demonſtrative of the facility of rendering them practical in our own time and country, could not fail to be extenſively uſeful.

"A neceſſity then," ſays our Author, "ariſes of reducing thoſe arts and ſciences, the knowledge of which is moſt

moſt intimately connected with our ſtations in life, to certain conciſe elementary principles. This has been recommended by the ableſt writers, and it has been effected with ſucceſs in theology, hiſtory, law, phyſic, and the mathematics; proving of ſingular utility to the ſtudents in each profeſſion." With ſuch examples before him, he has adopted the ſame plan; and the firſt diviſion of the volume contains *ten* lectures on the elements of commerce, under the following heads.—" A conciſe Hiſtory of the Commerce of the Ancients, with a regular Deduction of their Commercial Principles.—Anecdotes of the Commerce of the Low Countries.—Hiſtorical Account of the rapid Progreſs of Inland Trade and univerſal Commerce in England, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.—*General Principles* on which the Proſperity of Inland Trade, the Baſis of univerſal Commerce, depend.—On *Agriculture*, *Population*, and *Manufactures*."—Theſe, as the ſources of internal traffic, are inveſtigated firſt, in that point of view; and ſecondly, as the means of eſtabliſhing foreign and univerſal commerce. Next follow the principles of univerſal commerce: but before we proceed further, we muſt take the liberty to recommend to the notice of all whom it may concern, ſome very intereſting paſſages in Lecture III. on the ſubject of *Agriculture*.—" Huſbandry being the only ſure dependence of any nation for its ſubſiſtence, it ought to be the policy of every wiſe Legiſlature, not only to give encouragement to this firſt original art, but to purſue it in ſuch a manner, that the ſafety of the community may not be endangered by the loſs of any thing elſe. A dependence upon Commerce at large, never was, nor ever can be, comparable to that upon Agriculture; being by far more fluctuating, more open to rivalry of neighbours, and even liable to almoſt total deſtruction; whereas the very contrary is the caſe with Agriculture; and the trade that iſſues from it is of all others the moſt certain, for the ſale of abſolute neceſſities muſt always be more ſure than that of ſuperfluities. Agriculture, in all its branches, or the art of improving land, ſo as to render it as fertile as poſſible, is the ſource of the natural riches of any nation.

" The grand queſtion then is, Does the Agriculture of England proceed at preſent upon true or falſe principles? If on the latter, it muſt, if not remedied, undermine our manufactures, our inland trade, and ſome beneficial branches of our foreign commerce. The celebrated *Monteſquieu* juſtly obſerves, that lands laid down for paſture will always be thinly peopled, becauſe of the few hands required to cultivate them, whereas corn lands employ much greater numbers to cultivate them.—That by far too large a proportion of land is allotted to paſturage in England cannot be denied, ſince it has been fully proved, that more than one half of the produce of all our lands is now conſumed by horſes. Does not true political economy require, in this caſe, the exportation, or other means of getting rid of 500,000 horſes kept for parade or pleaſure, independent of thoſe which are uſefully employed; and which conſume annually 3,250,000 quarters of oats. Is the quick conveyance of letters and paſſengers by mail-coaches a national equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained by cultivating ſo much land to feed the horſes, beſides ſending large ſums of money abroad to purchaſe oats annually, to ſupply the deficiency at home?

" The next enquiry that calls for the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny is the rage for incloſures, which has pervaded the kingdom now upwards of thirty years. The diſcuſſion of this ſubject has opened a wide field for ſpeculation on the one hand, and for controverſy on the other. The better to determine whether this meaſure has produced public benefit, or has only operated to the advantage of individuals, it may be neceſſary to aſk this queſtion, Have the numerous incloſures anſwered the general purpoſes for which they were granted? By referring to the Parliamentary debates at the time when Bills for incloſures were firſt brought into the Houſe of Commons to any conſiderable number, it will be found, that the promoters of them generally aſſerted, that they would be the means of reviving that moſt profitable branch of commerce, *the exportation of wheat*; and that bread would be reduced to the moderate price at which the poor huſbandman, the artiſan, manufacturer, and other induſtrious claſſes of the lower orders

of

of the people, might afford to purchaſe an abundant ſupply for themſelves and families.

"It is a melancholy reflection, that we have been obliged to abandon one of the beſt principles of commerce for the encouragement of agriculture, and a principle originating in the wiſdom of Parliament, in the firſt year of the reign of William and Mary, the memorable era of the providential preſervation of our religious and civil liberties, the glorious 1689. I mean *the bounty* then firſt granted on the exportation of corn, which gave a new life and ſpirit to huſbandry, and brought conſiderable wealth into England. By means of which national encouragement, the farmer was animated to exert his beſt ſkill and labour to procure an abundance of a commodity which he was ſure to vend on advantageous terms, either for home conſumption or for exportation. Before this grand principle was introduced into our ſyſtem of political economy, we had frequently been obliged to have recourſe to foreign countries for the corn neceſſary for an annual ſubſiſtence from harveſt to harveſt. And how ſtrangely the tables are now turned upon our miſguided country in this particular! Inſtead of paying a bounty to our own people for the exportation of wheat, and receiving vaſt ſums of money annually for the natural product of our ſoil, we now actually pay a bounty to different foreign nations for their corn, in the high price we are obliged to give for it, independent of the additional bounty which government has been compelled to offer, in order to procure a ſufficient ſupply. Thus circumſtanced, and labouring under an exorbitant price, not only of bread, but of all other articles of food, which the owners regulate by the advance of bread, what can be clearer than that extreme inattention, or want of judgment has occaſioned a valuable branch of commerce totally to fall off, perhaps never to revive!"

This ſubject is further purſued under the head of Population, "which," ſays our Author, "is ſo combined with Agriculture, that it is hardly poſſible to diſunite them. The increaſe of paſture lands has diminiſhed uſeful population in England. Extenſive fields that formerly gave employment to hundreds of thoſe robuſt and uſeful people called huſbandmen, and on which many poor cottagers dwelt in their humble tenements, are now in the poſſeſſion of ſome monopolizing grazier, and the flocks and herds are looked after by two or three ſolitary ſhepherds. The ſtrange abuſe in the management of our lands, joined to the engroſſing of farms and deſtroying cottages, is not a new evil, but the revival of an old one, complained of ſo far back as the reign of Henry VIII. "For ſuch," ſays Lord Herbert, in his Life of that Monarch, "was the covetouſneſs of the richer ſort at this time, in England, that they converted many cornfields into paſture, hereof enſued a general decay, not only of houſes, but of perſons which ſhould do the King and country ſervice. Beſides, ſheep, cattle, and clothes, being thus within the hands of a few, the price was much enhanced. To remedy this miſchief, the King cauſed the ancient ſtatutes provided in that behalf to be looked into. *And, accordingly, directed his commiſſion to the Juſtices of Peace to reſtore all the tillage ground that had been incloſed any time within fifty years laſt paſt, and to cauſe the houſes anciently upon them to be rebuilt.*"

In Lecture IV. On *Manufactures*, our Author inveſtigates the principles upon which manufactures muſt be eſtabliſhed in order to merit the ſanction of government, and to ſecure them a permanent ſucceſs. We notice, amongſt many others, the following juſt maxims: and it muſt be remembered, that throughout this work nothing is advanced that is not ſupported by the beſt authorities in print, and the practical examples of other countries.

"The firſt care of a prudent Adminiſtration, when any ingenious perſons propoſe the eſtabliſhment of a new manufacture, muſt be, to examine ſtrictly into the nature of the art or work, in order to determine whether it will be of general utility, and is likely to be the object of univerſal deſire; for unleſs it will anſwer the purpoſes of general commerce, by producing a ſuperfluity beyond the demand for home conſumption, it will be found to be too inconſiderable, in a great commercial country, to be entitled to the ſanction of government. The next point will be, to aſcertain the facility of procuring the firſt materials (eſpecially if they are not

not the natural produce of the country), and the price to be given for them; the coſt of tools, of food, of labour in manufacturing the commodity, and other incidental charges: theſe muſt be nicely calculated; and the value ſet upon the manufacture muſt neceſſarily be equal to all theſe expences. What it ſells for above all theſe charges will be the manufacturer's profit; and there muſt ſtill be room left for another gain to be made by the tradeſman who vends it for home conſumption, or the merchant who exports it. If it will bear all theſe advances, it will deſerve national encouragement. But if, after all, a better and cheaper commodity of the ſame kind can be imported from foreign countries with which we have commercial connexions, it will be the height of folly to countenance ſuch a manufacture, to the detriment of the public revenue, the foreign commodity being ſubject to a conſiderable import-duty.

"With reſpect to the ſituation of great manufactories, they ſhould be as near to navigable rivers as poſſible, for the facility of conveying to them the firſt materials and the ſecondary aids, and of tranſporting the fabricated commodities to the great inland towns for home conſumption; or to the ſeaports for exportation.

"Where nature has denied theſe advantages, and the ſituation in all other reſpects is the moſt proper for the new eſtabliſhment, art muſt be employed to ſupply the defect; the ancient commercial principle muſt be adopted. *Navigable canals* muſt be cut, and eaſy communications between county and county, and with the ſea-coaſts, muſt be opened, or the eſtabliſhment will never flouriſh. This principle lay dormant in England for ages, till it was fortunately brought into practice, by the patriotic ſpirit of the preſent Duke of Bridgewater, and it is now extending its beneficial effects to various parts of the kingdom.

"Another object reſpecting the ſituation of new manufactories is, to chooſe places as remote as poſſible from large, luxurious, inland capital cities, where pleaſures and extravagance have gained the aſcendant; for if a manufactory be ſet on foot in their neighbourhood, the workmen will be debauched, and become indolent, imbecile, exorbitant in their demands, and unprofitable."

An inſtance is given of the carpet manufactory, carried on at firſt at Chelſea, by German Moravians, which was obliged to be removed on this account, and the dearneſs of proviſions, to Exeter.

"Regard ſhould likewiſe be had to the ſtate of population in the country round about, that the new eſtabliſhment may not ſuffer from a ſcarcity of hands, or an impoſſibility to procure them on reaſonable terms: where there are a great number of poor unemployed, or not fully occupied; of a ſober diſpoſition, and healthy; there a manufactory is moſt likely to ſucceed.

"The ſalubrity of the air muſt be attended to, where great numbers of people are to be employed, and cloſely connected together. Valuable eſtabliſhments have failed, to the utter ruin of the undertakers, with the loſs of many lives, owing ſolely to the fatal error of having made choice of unhealthy ſituations.

"Such encouragement ſhould always be given to artiſts and manufacturers in a commercial country, as they cannot poſſibly receive in any foreign country, to prevent emigrations. One article of this encouragement ſhould always be to proportion their wages, in a certain degree, to the profits derived from their labour. This rule is not properly obſerved in England; for, to the great diſgrace of the maſters and proprietors in ſome branches of the arts and manufactures, and of retail traders, the wages given to workmen and ſervants are not equal to what is ſettled for them by law, in ſeveral well regulated governments on the continent." It is really matter of ſerious concern, that the encouragement given to footmen, butlers, valets, gentlemen's *gentlewomen*, ladies' maids, or women, and other domeſtic ſervants, who are boarded and lodged by their maſters and miſtreſſes, by far exceeds that which is allowed to the agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical ſervants of maſters, who from their labours arrive at greater opulence than moſt of our nobility and gentry.

Lecture V. On *Univerſal Commerce*, offers to the conſideration of the readers thoſe mercantile maxims and regulations for the management of *Exportation*

tion and *Importation*, which, in the opinion of the beſt commercial writers, are calculated to eſtabliſh and preſerve a flouriſhing ſtate of foreign commerce.

Lecture VI. containing a diſcuſſion of the important queſtion, "Whether the immediate proſperity, and the future extenſion and ſecurity of univerſal commerce, is beſt provided for by the eſtabliſhment of public companies (enjoying the ſanction of government with peculiar privileges, but ſubject to political reſtrictions), or by allowing a free and unlimited liberty of commerce to every individual of the ſtate who conforms himſelf to its commercial laws and regulations?" It is decided in favour of public companies.

In Lecture VI. the ancient principle of *Colonization* is juſtified, and the Britiſh Colonies are proved to be an inexhauſtible fund of riches and ſtrength to the mother-country. "Even the French writers unanimouſly agree, that our naval and commercial ſuperiority is principally derived from our Colonies."

Lecture VIII. On *Aſſurance* or *Inſurance*. The antiquity of this inſtitution, and its beneficial effects, are the ſubjects of this Lecture, in which we find a diſcuſſion well worthy the attention of the mercantile world, with great delicacy, of the difference between inſuring with private under-writers, or with inſurance companies; and he aſſigns ſolid reaſons for giving the preference to the latter. See page 146 to 148.

We paſs over Lecture IX. On *the Balance of Commerce*, in which a novel hypotheſis is advanced on the ſole authority and exemplification of the Author's, to ſtateſmen and financiers we leave the deciſion of this intereſting ſubject.

Lecture X. On *the Adminiſtration of Commercial Affairs*, contains information and advice of the firſt importance, founded on incontrovertible authorities.

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The Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for the year 1801, Part I. *Elmſly.*

Letters addreſſed to a young man, on his Entrance into Life, and adapted to the circumſtances of the times, by Mrs Weſt, Authoreſs of a Tale of the Times, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d. boards. *Longman and Rees.*

EDINBURGH.

The Poetical Works of Hector Macneil, Eſq. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. Boards. Ornamented with *nine* Deſcriptive Plates, deſigned by *Stothard*, and a Portrait of the Author, all engraved by the Firſt Artiſts in London. A. Guthrie, &c.

An Introduction to the Study of the Animal Economy. Tranſlated from the French of Cuvier. By John Allen, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Lecturer on the Animal Economy at Edinburgh. 8vo. Rots and Blackwood.

Ode to the Memory of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the Glorious Twenty-Firſt of March 1801. By Anthony Todd Thomſon. "How are the Mighty fallen!" 2d Sam. i. 19. 4to. Manners and Miller.

Obſervations on the Nature and Cure of Fevers; and of Diſeaſes of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and of America; with an Account of Diſſections performed in theſe Climates, and General Remarks on Diſeaſes of the Army. By Thomas Clark, Surgeon. 8vo. 5s. Boards. Bell and Bradfute.

POETRY.

For the Scots Magazine.

SONNET *to a diſtant Mountain.*

'TIS not the purple tincture of thy veſt,
Nor yet the gold-tipt luſtre of thy brow,
When Evening's ſun, retiring far below,
Darts his laſt gleam, and ſilent ſinks to reſt;

Nor yet the ſky, in orient beauty dreſt,
Circl'd with fairy clouds of varying hue;
Nor yet the air, with ſolemn calm impreſs'd,
While Eve's ſoft vapours ſtem the graſs with dew.

Sweet tho' theſe charms, a ſweeter far than theſe,
A charm that wants expreſſion round thee ſwells,
For in the vale, beyond yon tuft of trees,
Cloſe by thy foot, my love, my Margaret dwells.

Soft and refreſhing may her ſlumbers be,
But if perchance ſhe dream, O may ſhe dream of me!

THE BEGGAR GIRL.

A poor helpleſs wand'rer, the wide world before me,
When the harſh din of War forc'd a Parent to roam,
With no Friend ſave kind Heav'n to protect and watch o'er me,
I, a Child of Affliction, was robb'd of a home!

And thus, with a ſigh, I accoſted each ſtranger—
"O look with compaſſion on poor orphan BESS!
"Your mite may relieve her from each threat'ning danger—
"And the ſoft tear of pity can ſoothe her diſtreſs."

To the Rich, by whom Virtue's too often neglected,
I tell my ſad ſtory—and crave for relief:
But Wealth ſeldom feels for a wretch unprotected—
'Tis Poverty only partakes of her grief!

Ah, little they think that the thouſands they ſquander
On the play-things of Folly and fripp'ries of Dreſs,
Would relieve the keen wants of the wretched who wander,
While the ſoft tear of pity would ſoothe their diſtreſs!

Thus bereft of each comfort, poor BESS will not languiſh:
Since ſhort is life's journey, 'tis vain to lament;
And HE who ſtill marks the deep ſigh of keen anguiſh,
Has plac'd in her boſom the jewel Content.

Then, ye wealthy to-day, think—ah, think, ere to morrow
The frowns of misfortune upon you may preſs;
Then, turn not away from a poor Orphan's ſorrow,
When the ſoft tear of pity can ſoothe her diſtreſs!

ODE OF HAFIZ.

Songſtreſs, chaunt thy ſweeteſt lay,
Ever charming, ever gay;
Seek the heart-expanding wine,
Ever generous and divine.

With a nymph like idol fair,
To the ſecret bower repair,
There imprint the ardent kiſs,
Yielding nectar, yielding bliſs.

Without endleſs draughts of wine,
Can the fruits of life be thine?
The mem'ry of her charms invite,
With nectar ever pure and bright.

Cupbearer, with ſilver feet!
Give the bowl with wine replete.
Again a copious draught be mine,
Ever luſcious and divine.

The maid who ſtole away my heart
Endleſs pleaſures can impart;
Sweeteſt odour, faireſt hue,
Ever charming, ever new.

Zephyrs! as ye gently move,
By the manſion of my love,
The tale of Hafiz' woes repeat,
Ever new and ever ſweet.

For the Scots Magazine.

EULOGY ON SLOTH.

HAIL, gentle goddeſs! clad in ſloven's
Limb-eaſing Sloth: Aſſiſt the tim'rous muſe,
Who fain would make an off'ring at thy ſhrine,
Of drowſy numbers, hung in ſlumb'ring ſtrain!
Proſtrate I lay me on thy downy couch,
Sluggiſh, unnerving, ſleepy, lazy queen!
Imploring favour in thy miſty eye!
O ſteep my ſenſes in ſome opiate,
Juſt leaving pow'r to hold the witty pen,
That I may nod, and write alternately,
And ſing thy praiſes in half open ey'd dream!
All own the powerful ſway of *dog-days'* heat,
Forcing the tawny lab'rer from the field,
To ſeek for ſhelter in the neighb'ring ſhades;
Which makes the hardy blackſmith leave his forge,
To tipple quarts of ale and cyder down,
With ſhut up ſhop, regardleſs who may call:
In fine, makes all, who bend the back to toil,
Fain to crave reſpite from the burning ray;
To ſeek ſome rock remote, or pallet kind,
Whereon to diſſipate the fervent hour.
But Oh! how feeble, how inadequate,
The pow'r of *Dog-days'* heat, oppoſed to thine,
All potent goddeſs, dull, lethargic, Sloth!
Thou! who beſtow'ſt on all thy votaries,
Dear ſtupefaction, ſweeteſt comforter!
With pleaſing ignorance, thy happy child:
Sottiſh ſtupidity diſpenſing wide
Through all thy realm, giving the circling year
To ſlumb'ring ſtupor and inſanity!
Not e'en December's keeneſt biting froſt
Shall ſtir their blood to vile activity.

Much

Much would I ſay, but thy reſiſtleſs power,
Arreſts my hand, and rivets up mine eyes,
That I no more---

H. SCARUM.

The Emigration, or Swarming of Bees.

As a ſpecimen of Murphy's tranſlation, of "Vaniere's Bees," a Poem.

THE Princeſs, conſcious of her right to ſway
The future realm, prepares to lead the way.
At early dawn ſhe calls her friends around,
And mimicks with her hum the trumpet's ſound;
Exulting claps her wings, and ſoon ſhe ſees
Following her ſtandard the revolting bees;
Exhorts them to renounce their native land,
And found an empire on ſome diſtant ſtrand.
To her the wand'ring tribe with ardour clings,
Charm'd with her youth, her mien, her burniſh'd wings.
All, whom the ſchemes of innovation pleaſe,
Hold *clubs* and *meetings*: The United Bees
Are then in council; they adviſe, debate,
Reſolv'd to found an independent ſtate.
During thoſe days all work is at a ſtand,
Nor groves, nor lawns invite the roving band.
From fragrant flow'rs the mal-contents abſtain,
Nor ſeek the gardens, nor the teeming grain,
The domes, the cells, the ſtores, the waxen frame,
From politicians no attention claim;
Their former government no more they prize,
But in their *clubs* the public welfare diet.
With their new principles the cells reſound,
And the bold Machiavels the gates ſurround.
Thus when ſedition, by vile dark intrigue,
In ſome great empire forms a treach'rous league;
When lurking foes brood o'er their fell deſign,
And ſtate-reformers in their plot combine;
As yet rebellion has not rais'd its head,
But correſponding clubs the danger ſpread;
New weapons forge, their blunted ſwords repair,
Sharpen their poinards, and their pikes prepare.
The young Princeſs her party to revive,
Flies wild of wing through all the buſtling hive;
And to renounce at once their native rights,
The friends of *revolution* ſhe invites.
If prompt they're found, and willing to obey,
She gives the word, and marſhals them the way.
The Drones, in peace a dull inactive crew,
But ever prone new meaſures to purſue,
Ruſh to the gate, the emigrants excite,
And with loud clangor urge them to the flight.
Sublime upon the ſummit of the hive,
The Princeſs ſees her troops in crowds arrive;
The troops in crowds, devoted to her cauſe
Ruſh to her court, and murmur their applauſe.
Their combination cloſer ſtill to draw,
And bind the bold ſeceders by a law,
The chiefs around their Queen in circles ſhine,
And thus embodied mark their fix'd deſign.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERTS

During the Race Week.

Madam Mara.

MUCH credit is due to Mr Corri for engaging this excellent performer. She has afforded a treat to the Muſical Amateurs, which they have not enjoyed ſince Mrs Billington; and the encouragement which ſhe has received, is equally creditable to the liberality and good taſte of the inhabitants, and may be fairly brought forward as a proof of the encreaſing refinement of taſte in this country.

Her voice, ſeems as yet, to be quite unimpaired. It were to be wiſhed, however, that the ſelection of ſongs had been made with more regard to the *ſimple* and *elegant*. *Bravura ſongs*, however they may demonſtrate the powers of the performer, are totally out of character for the voice. Had a few of the exquiſite melodies of *Mozart* or *Haydn* been interſperſed with the truly chaſte and impreſſive productions of *Handel*, which ſhe ſung with ſuch pathos and feeling, we ſhould have received a gratification, which, it is to be hoped we are yet to experience from that delightful performer. With regard to the Scotch Songs, inſtead of ſinging them as ſhe did, *altogether without ornament*, which was no doubt meant as a polite compliance with

what is conſidered the general taſte of this country, we would venture to ſuggeſt to that Lady, that if ſhe were to ſing the firſt ſtanza without ornament, and in the ſecond to give the full ſcope to her own fancy, the pleaſure would be greatly heighten'd by the contraſt, and the effect rendered more complete and intereſting, than by repeating the naked melody a ſecond time; for embelliſhment ſo maſterly and judicious as hers, muſt ever be pleaſing, whatever ſpecies of muſic it is applied to.

The company that were aſſembled were at once reſpectable and brilliant. Many, even from diſtant parts of the country, came to be gratified by the diſplay of her talents, and to pay their tribute of applauſe to her ſplendid abilities.

Vauxhall.

An attempt has been made to revive an entertainment which has been found once and again to fail, though very ſuitable to the ſummer ſeaſon. We had, many years ago, *Comely Gardens*, where dancing was made a part of the bill of fare, but it was found not to anſwer. Mr Corri, a conſiderable time ago, revived entertainments of the ſame kind, upon a very ſpirited plan, at Kirkbrae-head, but he found it did not defray the expences. How far the preſent projectors may ſucceed, we pretend not to foretell. The weather, during the race week, and ſome time after, proved unfavourable. Indeed, we ſhould conſider the precarioufneſs of the climate here an effectual bar to all attempts to amuſements in the open air, at leaſt ſuch a bar as to prevent much outlay in executing them. Dancing, ſo congenial to the inhabitants of Edinburgh, ſhould never be loſt ſight of. We underſtand that the preſent Vauxhall has been tolerably well attended, and the *fire works* have met with conſiderable applauſe.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 2. *Mr T. Jones* ſaid, that, in purſuance of his notice, he roſe once more to call the attention of the Houſe to the affairs of Egypt. He had no heſitation in ſaying, that owing to the violation of the Convention of El Ariſch, we had our brave and gallant army employed in Egypt, when hoſtile preparations were going on in the French ports, doubtleſs intended againſt this country. He truſted, however, that an attempt of that nature would be foiled; but he condemned the conduct of thoſe Miniſters who had left Great Britain in ſome meaſure unprotected. Mr Jones then recapitulated his former arguments, in order to ſhew that Sir Sidney Smith was authoriſed to enter into the Convention with General Kleber; and concluded by a very long motion, embracing a variety of topics, emanating from the violation of the Treaty; but the principal point was, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to his faithful Commons the names of thoſe Miniſters by whoſe advice orders had been ſent out not to fulfil the Convention of El Ariſch, &c.

Mr Wyndham took an accurate review of the arguments of Mr Jones, and defended the conduct of the late Adminiſtration reſpecting the Convention of El Ariſch, and concluded a moſt elegant and impreſſive ſpeech, wherein he fully noticed all the arguments urged, by giving his diſſent to the motion.

Mr Pitt then ſaid, that as poſſibly much trouble might be ſaved to the Houſe, he ſhould frankly acknowledge that his Honourable Friend (Mr Dundas) and himſelf had been two of thoſe Miniſters.

The Houſe then divided—For the motion, 22; againſt it, 138.

3. The Inſolvent Debtors Relief Bill was read a ſecond time.—This Act does not extend to Scotland.

The Bill allowing the Bonding of Portugal Wine was paſſed.

Mr Addington brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating, that an aſylum had been eſtabliſhed for the Military Education of the Children of Soldiers, and requeſting his faithful Com-

Commons to make ſuch proviſion for ſupporting the Aſylum as they might deem ſufficient.

Mr Addington then moved, that the conſideration of the Meſſage be referred to the Committee of Supply.---Ordered.

The Houſe reſolved into a Committee to conſider the trade of Britain to Malta.

Mr Yorke ſtated, at ſome length, the nature of the Military College which had been inſtituted for the Education of the Children of Soldiers, and moved, that a ſum not exceeding 30,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, for the purpoſe of defraying the expence of erecting a Royal Military College.---Agreed to.

Mr Yorke then ſtated, it became neceſſary that proviſion ſhould be made for the ſupport of Orphan Children of Soldiers, and moved, that a ſum not exceeding 84col. 6s 9d. be granted for defraying the expence incurred, or that might be incurred, for the Aſylum for the Reception of Soldiers' Children.---Agreed to.

9. A meſſage from the Lords informed the Houſe, that their Lordſhips had agreed without amendments, to the following Bills, viz. the Militia Adjutants, Militia Subalterns, and to the Scotch Militia Bills, and to a number of private Bills.

The County Bank Note Forgery Bill was read a third time.

10. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf itſelf into a Committee of Supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the Committee to his Majeſty's Meſſage on the loan of two millions, which he ſaid would be wanted, not only to meet the contingencies of the year during the receſs of Parliament, but alſo to defray the expences incurred beyond the eſtimates of the Navy, from the increaſed price on naval articles of every kind, as well as for the expences ariſing from the fleet in the Baltic, which could not have been foreſeen when the eſtimates were laſt voted. To meet which, as well as to provide for contingencies, he ſhould move that the ſum of two millions, to be raiſed by Exchequer Bills, be granted to his Majeſty, to be employed as exigencies may require.---Agreed to.

India Budget.

13. *Mr Dundas* ſaid, that he felt himſelf called upon to diſcharge a duty which he had performed for the laſt ſeventeen years. He ſhould proceed in the ſame mode as he had formerly adopted, namely, by giving the accounts of the different ſettlements, and adding thereto a ſtatement of the general reſults. He ſhould lay the ſtatements fully and fairly before the Houſe, and he truſted that he ſhould be enabled to ſhew them, by figures which could not err, that the affairs of India were now as ſunſhine to darkneſs, compared with the time when he firſt undertook this arduous buſineſs. The brilliant ſucceſſes, which had lately taken place in India, had completely changed the aſpect of our affairs on that Continent. The wiſe and prudent conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, of Sir John Shore, and of the Marquis Welleſley, had not only ſubdued all enmity, but conciliated every friendſhip. Whilſt Tippoo Saib lived, we could never look to any thing but an armed truce on that peninſula. But now that his power was deſtroyed, that his reinforcement of French troops was annihilated, we had to look for nothing in that quarter but proſperity, which muſt eventually be ſecured by a general peace. It was true, and he was ready to admit, that the War Eſtabliſhment in India had been, of late years, very conſiderably increaſed. But it was to be obſerved, at the ſame time, that we lent a large portion of thoſe troops to our Allies. The ſubſidies which they paid relieved us, however, in a conſiderable degree, from the expence, and it was, at the ſame time, to be conſidered, that theſe armies formed a ſort of outpoſts to defend our own poſſeſſions, and particulary in the Carnatic. The Vizier of Oude, and the Nizam of the Decan, from ambiguous Powers, were now converted into firm friends. We had now no dangerous enemy in that quarter but our India debt, which, he was ſorry to ſay, when dwelling on the general proſperity of the Company, amounted to no leſs a ſum than *fourteen millions* ſterling. It was the duty of thoſe who ſucceeded him in office, to watch over the acceſſes to India by way of Perſia and the Indus. It was a duty which he had no doubt they would diſcharge with zeal and fidelity. It was alſo the

duty

duty of the Board of Controul, of the Eaſt India Directors, and of Parliament in particular, to look with a regardful eye to the increaſing population, manufactures, and commerce of India. If this were properly done, as he was confident it would, he had no doubt but that the reſources of India would be found ſufficient to meet and ſurpaſs every difficuly. He was convinced, on a review of the ſubject, that it would be practicable to remit one million per annum for the next eight years in the ſhape of inveſtments; and that by economy in other departments, the debt, by the years 1808-9, might be reduced to four millions. The debt was large, and had been incurred in conſequence of an immenſe and complicated War; but when he ſaw that the home ſales of the Company had increaſed, even in time of war, from four millions to nearly ſeven millions and a half, and when he conſidered the reduction of the price of freight in time of peace, he had no doubt whatever but that the Company, ſuppoſing that the preſent war was to be followed by ſix years peace, would be enabled not only to extricate itſelf from all its difficulties, but to lend a large aſſiſtance to the country. He proceeded to enter at large into details, which will be better explained by the general view which we have ſubjoined.

General View is,

Reſult of the year 1799-1800 collectively.

Revenues—	Bengal	L.6,504,738	
	Madras	2,822,536	
	Bombay	415,663	
	Total Revenues		9,742,937
Charges—	Bengal	4,332,991	
	Madras	3,132,919	
	Bombay	1,495,270	
	Total Charges		8,961,180
Nett Revenue of the three Preſidencies			781,757
Deduct ſupplies to Bencoolen, &c.			171,363
The remainder is			610,394

Mr Dundas concluded with declaring, that he ſhould retire from office with ſatisfaction, and lay down his head on the pillow of death with contentment, confident of the virtue, talents, and aſſiduity of thoſe who now directed his Majeſty's Councils, and truſting to their zeal to promote the intereſts of the empire.

After a few words from Mr D. Scott and Sir F. Baring, the reſolutions, founded on the preceding ſtatement, were put, and carried without a diviſion.

15. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee,

Mr Addington ſtated, that it now was his duty to propoſe the remaining Ways and Means for the Public Service. After obſerving that 43,686,715l. was the ſum which had been found proper to make proviſion for, he ſaid, that a conſiderable part of this had been already obtained; as there was a balance ſtill to be made good, he propoſed to raiſe 4,000,000l. from the Income Tax, over and above the intereſt charged on ſaid tax for former loans. He ſhould propoſe 1,000,000l. from the Export and Import duties, 3,100,000l. Surplus of the conſolidated Fund Money uniſſued voted laſt Seſſion, 499,000l. Eſtimated Surplus of Grants, 65,000l. Vote of Credit, 2,000,000l. Lottery, 201,000l. Intereſt of the inſtalment for Purchaſe of Land-Tax, 50,000l. Eleven millions and half to be raiſed by Exchequer Bills. He then moved Reſolutions to the above effect, which, after a few remarks from Mr Tierney, were agreed to.

16. Mr *Vanſittart* brought up the Report of the Reſolutions from the Committee on the Duties on Salt uſed in the Britiſh Fiſheries. The Reſolutions, which repealed in part the duties, and eſtabliſhed regulations for carrying the ſame into effect, were read, agreed to, and ordered.

20. *Sir Francis Molyneux*, the Uſher of the Black Rod, attended at the bar, deſiring the attendance of the Commons in the Houſe of Peers. The Speaker, attended by the Members preſent, went, and on his return, he informed the Houſe, that the Royal Aſſent

Aſſent had been given by commiſſion to the Stamp-duties, Lady Abercromby's annuity, and 81 other public and 46 private bills.

Finance.

29. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, he had purpoſely abſtained from making any comments upon the reſolutions brought forward by Mr Tierney, or upon thoſe he had ſubmitted, till they had been a ſufficient time in the poſſeſſion of every Member. He had already admitted the ſtatements contained in the reſolutions brought forward by the Hon. Gentleman to be perfectly accurate, at leaſt ſo far ſo, that they were arithmetically accurate, and founded fairly and candidly upon the papers before the Houſe. Having ſtated that there was no arithmetical difference between him and the Hon. Gentlemen, it might not be amiſs to obſerve, that the ſame materials might be ſo put together as to produce different impreſſions. He did not know that this obſervation was applicable to their ſeveral reſolutions. In fact, his chief objection to thoſe of the Hon. Gentleman was, that they did not go far enough to enable the Houſe to form a comprehenſive judgement upon them. The deficiencies he had remarked in them he had endeavoured to ſupply. He would agree with him in his ſtatement of the amount of the funded debt prior and ſubſequent to the war; but at the ſame time he claimed the right of making a compariſon as to the means this country had of providing for its increaſing debt now, and the period of the concluſion of the American war. In 1786 the ſinking fund for the reduction of that debt was the 238th part of it; at preſent it bore a proportion of the 73d part of the amount of the funded debt. Satisfactory as this was, he was ready to confeſs, that, unleſs accompanied by other circumſtances, he ſhould not deem it of itſelf ſufficient to juſtify his view of the financial proſperity of the country; but he felt himſelf juſtified in aſſerting, that its means and opulence had been increaſing every year of the preſent war. That which afforded him the moſt ſatisfactory reflection upon the increaſed proſperity of the country, was the comparative ſtate of its exports and imports. When to this he added, that which muſt preſent itſelf to the knowledge of every Member, the vaſt increaſe of cultivation, and every ſymptom of growing wealth and proſperity, he thought he had ſufficiently proved, that its means were more than adequate to its burdens. He then adverted to reſolutions relative to the probable peace eſtabliſhment, in the material ſtatements reſpecting which he admitted he agreed with the Hon. Gentleman. He then referred to the operation of the income tax, obſerving, that it was a meaſure on which he reflected with ſatisfaction. But for the operation of the income tax, he contended that it would ſcarcely have been poſſible to have borrowed money at all for the ſervice of the country. It was, he confeſſed, a material objection urged againſt the income tax, that commercial perſons did not pay in proportion with the reſt of the country. Whether this was ſo he knew not; but he knew that the Houſe and the country would be obliged to any one who would deviſe a mode of compelling them to pay a juſt proportion, conſiſtent with thoſe principles neceſſary to be obſerved in a commercial country. He would, however, aſk, whether any other mode had ever been adopted, by which commercial perſons contributed ſo largely as by the income tax? It had the recommendation of drawing more from thoſe perſons than any other ſyſtem—he muſt congratulate the country upon a plan which had been productive of ſuch advantages. He concluded by obſerving, that he ſhould move the previous queſtion upon Mr Tierney's reſolutions; and then move, that the Houſe ſhould agree to thoſe he had preſented.

Mr Tierney ſaw no reaſon why the Right Hon. Gentleman ſhould have exaggerated the finances of the country as he had done: But he could eaſily conceive why the late Chancellor of the Exchequer had done ſo; he had done it to ſhew the proſperity of his adminiſtration. He thought he had been doing the Right Hon. Gentleman an act of kindneſs, in pointing out to him the difficulties with which he had to contend; but, after the declaration he had made, he muſt ſuppoſe him to have

have undertaken the management of the finances of the country, and, after examining them, to have fatisfied himfelf that they were in a flourifhing condition, or at leaft required only economy. Here Mr Tierney enumerated the feveral parts of the refolutions in which they differed from each other, and referred to the ftatement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the exports and imports had more than kept pace with the burdens of the country. On this point he had but one obfervation to make; that was, that burdens incurred were permanent, and the means to meet them were temporary, and would finifh with the war. He put it to the Houfe whether it could be expected that the imports and exports fhould continue the fame as at prefent, when Europe was tranquil; when France was enabled to apply its capital to commerce; and when Holland, whofe fpirit of commercial enterprife equalled our own, was enabled to combine with France in promoting it? With regard to the tax on income, he believed that one of the greateft evils of that tax was, its having enabled the late Minifter to carry on the war; that folid fyftem of finance had unfettled the folidity of the Minifter's feat; he never could underftand how the operation of the income tax could relieve the funding fyftem, in fact it had done no fuch thing; it was true it had relieved the late Chancellor of the Exchequer from the neceffity of laying new taxes. If he felt an unwillingnefs to exaggerate the refources of the country, he did not defpond; he believed the finances might be brought round, but great privations muft be fubmitted to by the country in order to retrieve them. He concluded by moving his firft refolution.

Mr Windham regretted the neceffity which he felt himfelf under to rife, in confequence of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Tierney) having introduced fome obfervations on a fubject not immediately before the Houfe, and on which it was material to guard the public mind from entertaining an erroneous idea. The part of the Hon. Gentleman's fpeech which he alluded to was that where he fpoke of the probable furrender of fome of our colonial poffeffions in the event of a conclufion of peace. He noticed that this country would be probably called upon to make fuch conceffions, but he did not notice that any correfpondent facrifices were to be made on the part of France. He faw no reafon in the mode of argument that this or that poffeffion fhould be given up to the enemy, becaufe greater exertions had not been neceffary to obtain it. The principle on which he underftood a treaty fhould proceed was prudence, the probable degree of conceffion that might be expected from the enemy, and what might be neceffary to future fecurity. He fhould therefore enter his proteft againft the principle which had been ftated, and decline any farther difcuffion of it.

The queftion was then put and negatived on Mr Tierney's refolutions; and thofe of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

30. New writs were ordered for Suffex, in room of the Hon. Thomas Pelham, called to the Upper Houfe, and for Carlow in Ireland, in room of Sir Edward Putty, who had accepted the office of Efcheator of Munfter.

Mr Addington rofe to move the ufual compenfations to thofe Members and Officers of the Houfe who had rendered fervice in conducting the public bufinefs.

July 2. A meffage was received from the Houfe of Lords by the Deputy Ufher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the Houfe in the Houfe of Lords, to hear his Majefty's Commiffion read for proroguing the prefent feffion of Parliament.—The Speaker with a number of Members attended accordingly.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 15. The order of the day for the fecond reading of the clerical eligibility bill, was moved and read accordingly.

Lord Thurlow rofe, and faid, that he had to call the attention of their Lordfhips to a bill of confiderable importance, which, in his opinion, trenched at once upon the conftitution, upon the privilege of the Commons, and the rights of individuals. He expreffed a wifh that the bill had never been

been made a ſubject of diſcuſſion, and thought the Commons had taken up a queſtion which intereſted their own privileges upon light grounds, and transferred to that houſe, from their own judicature, the right of judging on thoſe privileges. In examining the ancient records of the realm, and tracing them through their hiſtory, he could not find that the clergy ever were, by the law of the land, excluded from a ſhare in the repreſentation of the country. Neither did he admit, great as the ſtreſs might be laid upon the indelibility of the clergy, that becauſe men had at an early period entered into holy orders, that they ſhould for ever be excluded from laying aſide that profeſſion. Scruples of conſcience might induce many, who from the want of foreſight and experience had been ordained, to change their condition, and aſſume a ſituation in ſociety more congenial to their tempers, and more conducive to their welfare. He did not ſee that the reſtriction ſhould be impoſed to the degree that the bill intended; and he had to caution the Houſe how they would ſuffer themſelves to be drawn in to legiſlate on the privileges of the Commons, deciding who was and who was not a fit perſon to ſit in the other Houſe of Parliament. That the Commons ſhould have ſo far abandoned their privileges as to put them under the deciſion of their Lordſhips, he did not think was conſiſtent with that ſpirit they had ſo often ſhewn upon their rights, nor that jealouſy ſo neceſſary to their preſervation. Viewing the queſtion on any ſide, he did not ſee on what argument, law, or uſage of the land, the excluſion reſted; and he thought a bill might as well be brought in to exclude the great body of merchants of the city of London, as excluding the clergy; as each might be ſaid to be brought in upon expediency. He further urged, that the reverend and learned prelates holding ſeats in that Houſe, was an argument in favour of the inferior clergy holding ſeats, if choſen, among the Commons; for, with reſpect to right or a privilege, he ſaw no difference between a Biſhop and a Curate, between a rich man and a poor man, as each had an equal claim to be heard and fairly judged. He then concluded by voting againſt the bill.

The *Lord Chancellor* proceeded immediately to combat the arguments of Lord Thurlow, aſſerting that the clerical character was indelible, and quoted the canons of the eccleſiaſtical law, which were adopted and embodied in the law of the land, and ſuch as became a rule of action. His Lordſhip then retraced the ſame grounds with Lord Thurlow, and adduced, in ſupport of his oppoſition to the bill, the immemorial uſage of the land, which excluded the clergy from ſeats in Parliament; and concluded with an opinion, that ſuch a bill was neceſſary to lay aſleep for ever all doubts upon that head, leſt, by opening a door to ambitious projects, the morals, manners, and religion of the country might be ſhaken to its foundation.

The leading arguments in the ſpeeches of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Thurlow were inforced with ingenuity by Lord Holland, who argued againſt the bill, on the one ſide, and by the Earl of Roſlyn, Lord Carle on, Lord Grantley, and Lord Kinnoul, on the other ſide, who ſupported it.

The queſtion was then put on the ſecond reading, and agreed to without a diviſion. The bill was then read a ſecond time, and ordered for commitment. The other orders of the day were deferred, on which the houſe adjourned.

17. The order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Iriſh martial law bill was moved, which being read,

Lord Hobbart roſe in ſupport of a bill, he ſaid, which had before engaged their Lordſhips attention, and on which, after the fulleſt conviction of the neceſſity of the meaſure, they paſſed into a law.

Lord Holland, in an animated ſpeech, reprobated the principle of the bill, which was odious and execrable. It converted the freedom of the Britiſh Conſtitution and the mildneſs of its government into the ſanguinary government of the ſword. He maintained that the condition of Ireland, under its worſt repreſentation, was the effects of the injuſtice, oppreſſion, and tyranny of its government, and that its relief was only to be found in a mild and humane adminiſtration.

The *Earl of Caernarvon* was decidedly againſt the bill. Its powers were ſo formidable, that he ſhuddered, he ſaid,

ſaid, upon reflecting on them; powers which gave to the Lord Lieutenants a ſanction to put a man to death, upon an apprehenſion that he was aiding or promoting rebellion, without actual rebellion being in exiſtence.

The Earls of Warwick and Kinnoul ſpoke for the bill.

The queſtion was then put, on which a diviſion enſued. For the bill 46, againſt it 16, majority 30.

23. The Iriſh martial law bill; the bill to indemnify certain Members of Parliament from the payment of various duties heretofore chargeable upon them in paſſing to and from Ireland; the clergy Ineligibility bill; the bill for the relief of debtors; and ſeveral other public and private bills, in all twenty-one, received the royal aſſent by commiſſion.

July 2. The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion to fifty-two public and private bills; among the former were, the Iriſh wheat and flour, the expiring laws, the clergy non-reſidence, the Iriſh indemnity bills, &c.

The Lords Commiſſioners were, the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Leiceſter, Chatham, and Roſslyn. The Speaker, and a great number of Members of the Houſe of Commons, attended at the bar; and this buſineſs being gone through, a ſecond commiſſion from his Majeſty was read, authoriſing the Lords Commiſſioners to prorogue the the Parliament in his Majeſty's name; and thereupon the Lord Chancellor delivered the following ſpeech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majeſty to acquaint you, that, on account of the advanced period of the ſeaſon, and the ſtate of public buſineſs, he is induced to relieve you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

"His Majeſty highly commends the wiſdom, temper, and diligence, which have marked all your proceedings; and particularly acknowledges the aſſiduity and zeal with which you have purſued the inveſtigation of the important ſubjects brought under your conſideration, in conſequence of the ſevere preſſure occaſioned by the high price of corn. The beneficial effects of the meaſure you have ſuggeſted for the alleviation of this calamity, have afforded his Majeſty great conſolation, and he has the utmoſt ſatisfaction in indulging the hope that, under the favour of Providence, the bleſſings of plenty will be reſtored by the produce of the enſuing harveſt.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"His Majeſty has directed us to return you his particular thanks, for the liberal proviſion which you have made for the various branches of the public ſervice. While he regrets the neceſſity of ſupplies ſo large, it is a relief to his Majeſty to obſerve, that the reſources and continued proſperity of the country, have enabled you to diſtribute the public burdens in ſuch a manner, as to preſs with as little ſeverity as poſſible on his faithful ſubjects.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The brilliant and repeated ſucceſſes of his Majeſty's arms by ſea and land, important as they are in their immediate conſequences, are not leſs ſatisfactory to his Majeſty's mind, as affording freſh and deciſive proofs of that vigorous exertion, undaunted valour, and ſteady perſeverance which diſtinguiſh the national character; and on which the chief reliance muſt be placed for reſpect abroad, and for confidence and ſecurity at home. Events ſo honourable to the Britiſh name derive, at the preſent moment, peculiar value in his Majeſty's eſtimation, from their tendency to facilitate the attainment of the great object of his unceaſing ſolicitude, the reſtoration of peace on fair and adequate terms. They furniſh at the ſame time an additional pledge, that if the ſentiments of moderation and juſtice which will ever govern his Majeſty's conduct, ſhould be rendered unavailing, in this inſtance, by unreaſonable pretenſions on the part of his enemies, the ſpirit and firmneſs of his people will continue to be manifeſted by ſuch efforts and ſacrifices as may be neceſſary for aſſerting the honour of his Majeſty's Crown, and for maintaining the permanent intereſts of the Empire."

After the above moſt gracious ſpeech was delivered, a ſecond commiſſion from his Majeſty, authoriſing certain peers named therein, or any three or more of them, in the name and on the part of his Majeſty, to prorogue the Parliament to the 6th day of Auguſt next, was opened and read,

on which the Lord Chancellor addreſſed both Houſes of Parliament to the following effect:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of his Majeſty's commiſſion under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do in his Majeſty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thurſday the 6th day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 6th day of Auguſt next."

STATE PAPERS.

EXTRACT from Manifeſto, publiſhed by the King of Sweden, regarding the late miſunderſtanding with Great Britain.

HAVING now learned, that our allies have reſumed their former commercial intercourſe with England at an earlier period, and the commander of the Engliſh fleet, in the Baltic, having likewiſe ſolemnly declared, that the Swediſh merchant veſſels ſhall not be moleſted in the Baltic and the Cattegat, we found ourſelves no longer bound, circumſtances being thus changed to perſevere in a reſolution which at preſent would merely tend to impede the navigation and commerce between our ſubjects and thoſe of his Britannic Majeſty. We, therefore, hereby not only revoke the prohibition of trading with England, iſſued by our College of Commerce on the 30th of March, but grant permiſſion to all Engliſh merchant ſhips to ſail to and from the Swediſh ports without moleſtation, and import and export all permitted commodities, paying the cuſtomary tolls and duties which were in force before the late miſunderſtanding between England and Sweden; and we expect that the Engliſh Government will by this meaſure be convinced of the juſtice and moderation of our ſentiments, and be induced to treat our ſubjects with ſimilar moderation and juſtice.

"Given at our Palace at Stockholm, May 19, 1801.

(Signed)

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS."

DECLARATION of the Prince of Heſſe publiſhed at Hamburgh 20th May.

AN eſſential alteration having taken place in political relations in conſequence of late evens, the King, my maſter, has been induced likewiſe to make changes in the meaſures he had adopted.

"His Majeſty has thought proper to remove the obſtruction to the Engliſh navigation and trade on the Elbe, which he had conſidered as neceſſary to oppoſe the hoſtilities commenced by England; and in conſequence of a Convention concluded between me and the Engliſh Envoy, reſiding in the Circle of Lower Saxony, and which has been made public, the free navigation of the Elbe is already reſtored. The preſent change of circumſtances has, however removed the neceſſity of the object which his Majeſty propoſed in the occupation of Hamburgh by his troops, that is, the obſtruction of the trade and navigation of England on the Elbe; and as his Majeſty, when he reſolved on this meaſure, ſolemnly and publicly declared to me, that he only yielded to the imperious and unavoidable preſſure of circumſtances, he is the more readily inclined to limit its enforcement to the duration of thoſe relations which produced its neceſſity.

"His Majeſty has therefore commanded me to withdraw the troops under my command from the free Imperial city of Hamburgh and its territory. On this occaſion, it is my duty to teſtify the particular ſatisfaction of his Majeſty, and my own acknowledgements for the orderly and peaceable behaviour of the inhabitants of this city, both at the time of their entrance and during their ſtay, and for the ſuitable regulations made by the Magiſtracy and Senate in that reſpect.

CHARLES, Prince of Heſſe."

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, July 28.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Wm Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Ushant, the 23d instant.

SIR,

I have the honour of inclosing, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship the Doris, who commands the frigates employed in watching the enemy's fleet, at the entrance of Brest harbour, in which important service he has shewn a great deal of zeal and enterprize. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Doris, off St Mathew's, July 22.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that a most daring and gallant enterprize was last night undertaken by the boats of his Majesty's ships, Doris, Beaulieu, and Uranie, entirely manned by volunteers, under the direction of Lieut Losack of the Ville de Paris, whose gallantry is better felt than expressed, who succeeded in boarding and carrying the French National ship La Chevrette, mounting twenty guns, manned and completely prepared with three hundred and fifty men, under the batteries in the Bay of Cameret, and in the presence of the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Any comments of mine would fall short of the merit due to those gallant officers, seamen, and marines employed upon this service: It is but justice to subjoin their names and qualities*, who have so nobly added an additional lustre to his Majesty's arms.

I have most sincerely to regret the loss of the killed and wounded, but when compared with that of the enemy, it is comparatively small. I cannot conclude without returning my warmest thanks to Captains Poyntz and Gage, for their judicious arrangements of their boats. I beg to mention that Captain Jervis, of his Majesty's ship Robust, very handsomely sent his barge and pinnace on this service; likewise Lieutenant Spencer, who placed his Majesty's hired cutter Telemachus in the Goulet, and prevented any assistance, by boats, the enemy might have attempted. I have the honour to be, &c. C. BRISBANE.

A List of the killed, wounded, and missing in the boats of his Majesty's ships Doris, Beaulieu, Uranie, and Robust.

Total---11 killed, 57 wounded, and 1 missing.

List of the killed and wounded on board La Chevrette.

First Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Midshipmen, 1 Lieutenant of the troops, with 85 seamen and troops killed. One Lieutenant, 4 Midshipmen, with 57 seamen and troops wounded.

C. BRISBANE.

Admiralty-Office August 1.

Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, to Evean Nepean, Esq; dated on board his Majesty's ship Cæsar, at Gibraltar, the 6th July.

SIR,

I have to request you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that conformably to my letter of yesterday's date, I stood through the Straits with his Majesty's squadron under my orders, with the intention of attacking three French line of battle ships and a frigate, that I had received information of being at anchor off Algeziras; on opening Cabareta Point, I found the ships lay at a considerable distance from the enemy's batteries, and having a leading wind up to them, afforded every reasonable hope of success in the attack.

I had previously directed Captain Hood, in the Venerable, from his experience and knowledge of the anchor-

age,

* Ville de Paris---Lieut. Losack.

Doris---Lieutenants Ross, Crosbie, Clark, and Burke; Lieut. Ross of the Marines.

Beaulieu---Lieut. Maxwell, Acting Lieut. Pasley, Lieut. Sinclair of the Marines.

Uranie---Lieut. Neville, and several Midshipmen from the different ships.

age, to lead the ſquadron, which he executed with his accuſtomed gallantry, and although it was not intended he ſhould anchor, he found himſelf under the neceſſity ſo to do, from the wind's failing (a circumſtance ſo much to be apprehended in this country), and to which circumſtance I have to regret the want of ſucceſs in this well-intended enterprize; Captain Stirling anchored oppoſite to the inner ſhip of the enemy, and brought the Pompee to action in the moſt ſpirited and gallant manner, which was alſo followed by the Commanders of every ſhip in the ſquadron.

Captains Darby and Ferris, owing to light winds, were prevented for a conſiderable time from coming into action; at length the Hannibal getting a breeze, Captain Ferris had the moſt favourable proſpect of being alongſide one of the enemy's ſhips, when the Hannibal unfortunately took the ground, and I am extremely concerned to acquaint their Lordſhips, that after having made every poſſible effort with this ſhip, and the Audacious, to cover her from the enemy, I was under the neceſſity to make ſail, being at the time only three cables length from one of the enemy's batteries.

My thanks are particularly due to all the Captains, Officers, and men under my orders; and although their endeavours have not been crowned with ſucceſs, I truſt the thouſands of ſpectators from his Majeſty's garriſon, and alſo the ſurrounding coaſt, will do juſtice to their valour and intrepidity, which was not to be checked by the fire from the numerous batteries, however formidable, that ſurround Algeziras.

I feel it incumbent upon me to ſtate to their Lordſhips the great merits of Captain Brenton, of the Cæſar, whoſe cool judgment and intrepid conduct, I will venture to pronounce, were never ſurpaſſed. I alſo beg leave to recommend to their Lordſhips notice my Flag-Lieutenant Mr Philip Dumareſq, who has ſerved with me from the commencement of this war, and is a moſt deſerving officer. Mr Lamborne and the other Lieutenants are alſo entitled to great praiſe, as well as Captain Maxwell of the Marines, and the officers of his corps ſerving on board the Cæſar.

The enemy's ſhips conſiſted of two of eighty-four guns, and one of ſeventy-four, with a large frigate; two of the former are a-ground, and the whole are rendered totally unſerviceable

I cannot cloſe this letter without rendering the moſt ample juſtice to the great bravery of Captain Ferris: The loſs in his ſhip muſt have been very conſiderable both in officers and men; but I have the ſatisfaction to be informed, that his Majeſty has not loſt ſo valuable an officer. I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES SAUMAREZ.

The Hon. Captain Dundas, of his Majeſty's polacre the Calpe, made his veſſel as uſeful as poſſible, and kept up a ſpirited fire on one of the enemy's batteries. I have alſo to expreſs my approbation of Lieutenant Janverin, commander of the gun boats, who having joined me with intelligence, ſerved as volunteer on board the Cæſar.

Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumaurez, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Cæſar, Gibraltar Mole, 10th July 1801, to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

SIR,

I herewith incloſe the copy of a letter from Captain Ferris, of his Majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which I requeſt you will pleaſe lay before their Lordſhips; and I have only to expreſs my deep regret that his well-meant endeavours to bring his ſhip to cloſe action ſhould have occaſioned ſo ſevere a loſs.

J. SAUMAREZ.

SIR, *Algeziras, July 7*, 1801.

I have little more to tell you of the fate of his Majeſty's ſhip Hannibal than yourſelf muſt have obſerved, only, that from the number of batteries and ſhips, gun boats, &c. we had to encounter, our guns ſoon got knocked up; and I found it was impoſſible to do any thing either for the preſervation of the ſhip or for the good of the ſervice, our boats, ſails, rigging, and ſprings being ſhot away; and having ſo many killed and wounded, which will appear by the annexed liſt, I thought it prudent to ſtrike, and thereby preſerve the lives of the brave men that remained.

Had I been ſucceſsful in the view before me, previous to the ſhip's taking

ing the ground, my praiſes of the conduct of my officers and ſhip's company could not have exceeded their merits; but I have, notwithſtanding, the ſatisfaction to ſay, that every order was obſerved and carried into execution with that promptitude and alacrity becoming Britiſh officers and ſeamen. I am, &c. S. FERRIS.

Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, &c.

A liſt of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir James Samaurez, in the attack of the French ſquadron and Spaniſh batteries in Algeziras Bay, July 6, 1801.

Cæſar---William Grave, 6 ſeamen, 2 marines, killed; George William Forſter, boatſwain, 17 ſeamen, 1 boy, 6 marines, wounded; Richard Beſt, Maſter's Mate, 7 ſeamen, miſſing,---Total, 42.

Pompee---Mr Roxburgh, Maſter, Mr Steward, Midſhipman, 10 ſeamen, 3 marines, killed; Richard Cheeſman, Arthur Stapledon, and Thomas Innes, Lieutenants, Mr Corry and Mr Hillier, Maſter's Mates, J. Hibberd, Midſhipman, 53 ſeamen, 10 marines, wounded--Total 84.

Spencer---R. Spencer, Volunteer (1ſt claſs), 5 ſeamen, killed; Joſ. Coatterton, Midſhipman, 23 ſeamen, 3 marines, wounded---Total 33.

Venerable---W. Gibbons, Midſhipman, 7 ſeamen, killed; Silveſter Auſtin, and Martin Collins, Midſhipmen, 20 ſeamen, 3 marines, wounded---Total 33.

Hannibal--J. D. Williams, Firſt Lieut. of Marines, David Lindſey, Captain's Clerk, 68 ſeamen, 5 marines, killed; Lieut. J. Turner, J. Wood, Maſter, A Dudgeon, Midſhipman, George Dunford, Lieut. of Marines, 44 ſeamen, 14 marines, wounded; 6 ſeamen, miſſing---Total 143.

Audacious--8 ſeamen, killed; J. W. Day, Lieut. of Marines, 25 ſeamen, 6 marines, wounded--Total 40.

Total---375 killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 3.

Lieut Philip Dumareſq of his Majeſty's ſhip Cæſar, arrived laſt night with diſpatches from Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. of which the following are copies:

Cæſar, off Cape Trafalgar July 12.

SIR,

It has pleaſed the Almighty to crown the exertions of this ſquadron with the moſt deciſive ſucceſs over the enemies of their country.

The three French line-of-battle ſhips diſabled in the action of the 6th inſtant, off Algeziras, were, on the 8th, reinforced by a ſquadron of five Spaniſh line-of-battle ſhips, under the command of Don Juan Joaquin de Moreno, and a French ſhip of 74 guns, wearing a broad pendant, beſides three frigates, and an incredible number of gun-boats and other veſſels, and got under ſail yeſterday morning, together with his Majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which they had ſucceeded in getting off the ſhoal on which ſhe ſtruck.

I almoſt deſpaired of having a ſufficient force in readineſs to oppoſe to ſuch numbers, but, through the great exertions of Captain Brenton, the officers and men belonging to the Cæſar, the ſhip was in readineſs to warp out of the Mole yeſterday morning, and got under weigh immediately after with all the ſquadron, except the Pompee, which ſhip had not had time to get in her maſts.

Confiding in the zeal and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the happineſs to ſerve with, I determined, if poſſible, to obſtruct the paſſage of this very powerful force to Cadiz. Late in the evening, I obſerved the enemy's ſhips to have cleared Cabaretta Point, and at eight I bore up with the ſquadron to ſtand after them. His Majeſty's ſhip Superb being ſtationed a-head of the Cæſar, I directed Captain Keats to make ſail and attack the ſternmoſt ſhips in the enemy's rear, uſing his endeavours to keep in ſhore of them. At eleven the Superb opened her fire cloſe to the enemy's ſhips, and on the Cæſar's coming up and preparing to engage a three-decker that had hauled her wind, ſhe was perceived to have taken fire, and the flames having communicated to a ſhip to leeward of her, both were ſoon in a blaze, and preſented a moſt awful ſight. No poſſibility exiſting of offering the leaſt aſſiſtance in ſo diſtreſſing a ſituation, the Cæſar paſſed to cloſe with the ſhip engaged by the Superb, but by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which muſt ever reflect the higheſt credit on that

ſhip,

ſhip, the enemy's ſhip was completely ſilenced, and ſoon after hauled down her colours.

The Venerable and Spencer having at this time come up, I bore up after the enemy, who were carrying a preſs of ſail ſtanding out of the Straits, and loſt ſight of them during the night. It blew exceſſively hard till day-light, and in the morning, the only ſhips in company were, the Venerable and Thames a-head of the Cæſar, and one of the French ſhips at ſome diſtance from them, ſtanding towards the ſhoals of Conil, beſides the Spencer aſtern coming up.

All the ſhips immediately made ſail with a freſh breeze, but, as we approached, the wind ſuddenly failing, the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which Captain Hood did in the moſt gallant manner, and had nearly ſilenced the French ſhip, when his mainmaſt (which had been before wounded) was unfortunately ſhot away, and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ſhip was enabled to get off without any poſſibility of following her.

The higheſt praiſe is due to Captain Hood, the officers and men of the Venerable, for their ſpirit and gallantry in the action, which entitled them to better ſucceſs. The French ſhip was an eighty-four, with additional guns on the gunwale.

This action was ſo near the ſhore, that the Venerable ſtruck on one of the ſhoals, but was ſoon after got off and taken in tow by the Thames, but with the loſs of all her maſts.

The enemy's ſhips are now in ſight to the weſtward, ſtanding in for Cadiz. The Superb and Audacious, with the captured ſhip, are alſo in ſight, with the Carlotta Portugueſe frigate, commanded by Captain Craufurd Duncan, who very handſomely came out with the ſquadron, and has been of the greateſt aſſiſtance to Captain Keats, in ſtaying by the enemy's ſhip captured by the Superb.

I am proceeding with the ſquadron for Roſier Bay, and ſhall proceed the moment the ſhips are refitted to reſume my ſtation.

No praiſes that I can beſtow are adequate to the merits of the ſhip's companies of all the ſquadron, particularly for their unremitted exertions in refitting the ſhips at Gibraltar, to which, in a great degree, is to be aſcribed the ſucceſs of the ſquadron againſt the enemy.

Although the Spencer and Audacious had not the good fortune to partake of this action, I have no doubt of their exertions, had they come up in time to cloſe with the enemy's ſhips.

My thanks are alſo due to Captain Holles of the Thames, and to the Honourable Captain Dundas of the Calpe, whoſe aſſiſtance was particularly uſeful to Captain Keats in ſecuring the enemy's ſhip, and enabling the Superb to ſtand after the ſquadron, in caſe of having been able to renew the action.

I herewith encloſe the names of the enemy's ſhips.

I have the honour to be, &c,

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Liſt of the Spaniſh ſquadron that arrived at Algeziras Bay, the 9th of July, 1801.

Real Carlos, 112 guns, Captain Don J. Eſquerra.

San Hermenegildo, 112 guns, Captain Don J. Emparan.

San Fernando, 94 guns, Captain Don J. Malina.

Argonaut, 80 guns, Captain Don J. Harrera.

San Auguſtin, 74 guns, Captain Don R. Jopete.

San Antonio, 74 guns, under French colours, *taken* by the Superb.

Wanton French lugger, 12 guns

The Admiral's ſhip, the Real Carlos, and the San Hermenegildo, were the two ſhips that took fire and blew up.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Cæſar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 14.

SIR,

I herewith incloſe, for their Lordſhips' further information, the ſtatement I have received from Captain Keats, to whom the greateſt praiſe is due for his gallant conduct on the ſervice alluded to.

Captain Hood's merits are held in too high eſtimation to receive additional luſtre from any praiſes I can beſtow; but I only do juſtice to my own feelings when I obſerve, that in no inſtance have I known ſuperior bravery to that diſplayed by him on this occaſion. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Superb,

Superb, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13.

SIR,

Purſuant to your directions to ſtate the particulars of the Superb's ſervices laſt night, I have the honour to inform you, that in conſequence of your directions to make ſail up to and engage the ſternmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, at half paſt eleven I found myſelf a-breaſt of a Spaniſh three-decked ſhip (the Real Carlos, as appears by report of ſome ſurvivors), which, having brought in one with two other ſhips nearly line a-breaſt, I opened my fire upon her at not more than three cables' length; this evidently produced good effect, as well in this ſhip as the others a-breaſt of her, which ſoon began firing on each other, and at times on the Superb.

In about a quarter of an hour I perceived the ſhip I was engaging, and which had loſt her fore-top-maſt, to be on fire, upon which we inſtantly ceaſed to moleſt her, and I proceeded on to the ſhip next at hand, which proved to be the San Antonio, of 74 guns, and 730 men, commanded by the Chief de diviſion Le Rue, under French colours, wearing a broad pendant, and manned nearly equally with French and Spaniſh ſeamen, and which, after ſome action (the Chief being wounded) ſtruck her colours.

I learn from the very few ſurvivors of the ſhips which caught fire and blew up (which, in an open boat, reached the Superb at the time ſhe was taking poſſeſſion of the San Antonio), that in the confuſion of the action, the Hermenegildo (a firſt rate alſo), miſtaking the Real Carlos for an enemy, ran on board her, and ſhared her melancholy fate.

Services of this nature cannot well be expected to be performed without ſome loſs, but though we have to lament that Lieut. E. Waller, and fourteen ſeamen and marines, have been wounded, moſt of them ſeverely, ſtill there is reaſon to rejoice that that is the extent of our loſs.

I received able and active aſſiſtance from Mr Samuel Jackſon, the Firſt Lieutenant, and it is my duty to repreſent to you, that the officers of all deſcriptions, ſeamen, and marines, conducted themſelves with the greateſt readineſs and gallantry. I have the honour to be, &c. R. G. KNATS.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 4.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off Uſhant, July 31. 1801.

SIR,

I have the honour to incloſe to you, a letter from Captain Hotham, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Immortalite.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Immortalite, at Sea, July 31.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that at one o'clock in the morning of the 27th inſt. in lat. 43 deg. 34 min. N. and long. 11 deg. 42 min. W. I had the good fortune to fall in with, and, at half paſt ſeven, to capture a remarkably fine and ſingularly conſtructed French privateer with four maſts, named L'Invention, carrying twenty-four guns on a flush deck, and two hundred and ten men. She is quite new, had only left Bourdeaux nine days before on her firſt cruize, and had taken nothing. She is a beautiful veſſel, on a plan entirely peculiar to herſelf, deſigned by her commander Mr Thibaut, and of extraordinary dimenſions, being one hundred and forty-ſeven feet long and twenty-ſeven wide; each maſt is rigged in the uſual manner, and ſhe appears to me to anſwer perfectly well.

During the chace, at day-light, his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa was ſeen at a diſtance, who joined in the purſuit, and from her ſituation, greatly aſſiſted me in capturing her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. HOTHAM.

Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, &c.

Copy of a letter from Captain Manley Dixon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Genereux, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Port Mahon, 9th June 1801.

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to tranſmit a copy of Lord Cochrane's letter, relative to the very ſpirited and brilliant action with a Spaniſh xebec frigate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MANLEY DIXON.

His Majeſty's ſloop Speedy, off Barcelona, May 6. 1801, Caſtello Ferro N. four miles.

SI,

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that the sloop I have the honour to command, after a mutual chace and warm action, has captured a Spanish xebec of 32 guns, twenty-two long twelve-pounders, eight nines, and two heavy carronades, named the Gamo, commanded by Don Francisco de Torris, manned by 319 naval officers, seamen, supernumeraries, and marines, &c.

The great disparity of force rendering it necessary to adopt some measure that might prove decisive, I resolved to board, and with Lieut. Parker, the Hon. Mr Cochrane, the boatswain, and crew, boarded; when, by the impetuosity of the attack, we forced them instantly to strike their colours.

I have to lament in boarding the loss of one man only; the severe wounds received by Lieut Parker, both from musketry and the sword, one wound received by the boatswain, and one seamen.

I must be permitted to say, there could not be greater regularity nor more cool determined conduct shewn by men, than the crew of the Speedy.

Lieut. Parker, whom I beg leave to recommend to their Lordships notice, as well as the Hon. Mr Cochrane, deserve all the approbation that can be bestowed. The exertions and good conduct of the boatswain, carpenter, and petty officers, I acknowledge with pleasure, as well as the skill and attention of Mr Guthrie, the surgeon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

M. Dixon, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Genereux.

List of Killed and Wounded.

Speedy's force at the commencement of the action.

54 Officers, men, and boys.
3 Killed and 8 wounded.
14 Four pounders (guns)

Gamo's force at the commencement of the action.

274 Officers, seamen, boys, and supernumeraries: 45 marines—Total 319.
Don Francisco de Torris, the boatswain, and 13 men killed; 41 wounded.
32 Guns.

Admiralty-Office, August 8.

Copy of a letter from Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq dated on board his Majesty's ship Medusa, off Bologne, the 4th inst.

SIR,

The enemy's vessels, brigs, and flats (lugger rigged), and a schooner, twenty-four in number, were this morning, at day light, anchored in a line in front of the town of Bologne; the wind being favourable for the bombs to act, I made the signal for them to weigh; and to throw shells at the vessels, but as little as possible to annoy the town; the Captains placed their ships in the best possible position, and in a few hours three of the flats and a brig were sunk; and in the course of the morning six were on shore, evidently much damaged; at six in the evening, being high water, five of the vessels which had been aground, hauled with difficulty into the Mole, the others remained under water; I believe the whole of the vessels would have gone inside the pier but for want of water. What damage the enemy have sustained, beyond what we see, is impossible to tell. The whole of this affair is of no other consequence than to shew the enemy they cannot, with impunity, come outside their ports.

The officers of artillery threw the shells with great skill, and I am sorry to say that Captain Fyers, of the Royal Artillery, is slightly wounded in the thigh by the bursting of an enemy's shell, and two seamen are also wounded.

A flat gun vessel is this moment sunk. I am, &c.

NELSON & BRONTE.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 18.

Copy of a letter from Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. &c. dated on board the Medusa, off Boulogne, August 16, 1801.

SIR,

Having judged it proper to attempt bringing off the enemy's flotilla, moored in the front of Bologne, I directed the attack to be made by four divisions of boats for boarding, under the command of Captains Somerville, Congrave, Jones, and Parker; and a divi-

ſion of howitzer boats under Captain Conn. The boats put off from the Meduſa at half paſt eleven o'clock laſt night in the beſt poſſible order, and before one o'clock this morning the firing began, and I had, from the judgment of the officers, and the zeal and gallantry of every man, the moſt perfect confidence of complete ſucceſs, but the darkneſs of the night, with the tide and half tide, ſeparated the diviſions, and from all not arriving at the ſame happy moment with Captain Parker, is to be attributed the failure of ſucceſs; but I beg to be perfectly underſtood that not the ſmalleſt blame attaches itſelf to any perſon; for although the diviſions did not arrive together, yet each (except the fourth diviſion, which could not be got up before day) made a ſucceſsful attack on that part of the enemy they fell in with, and actually took poſſeſſion of many brigs and flats, and cut their cables, but many of them being a-ground, and the moment of the battle's ceaſing on board them the veſſels were filled with vollies upon vollies of muſketry, the enemy being perfectly regardleſs of their own men, who muſt have ſuffered equally with us, it was therefore impoſſible to remain on board, even to burn them; but allow me to ſay, who have ſeen much ſervice this war, that more determined perſevering courage I never witneſſed, and that nothing but the impoſſibility of being ſucceſsful, from the cauſes I have mentioned, could have prevented me from having to congratulate their Lordſhips; but although in value the loſs of ſuch gallant and good men is incalculable, yet, in point of numbers, it has fallen ſhort of my expectations. I muſt alſo beg leave to ſtate, that greater zeal and ardent deſire to diſtinguiſh themſelves by an attack on the enemy was never ſhown than by all the Captains, officers, and crews of all the different deſcriptions of veſſels under my command.

The Commanders of the Hunter and Greyhound revenue cutters went in their boats in the moſt handſome and gallant manner to the attack. Amongſt the many brave men wounded, I have with the deepeſt regret to place the name of my gallant good friend and able aſſiſtant, Captain Edward T. Parker; alſo my Flag Lieutenant, Frederick Langford, who has ſerved with me many years; they were both wounded in attempting to board the French Commodore. To Captain Gore of the Meduſa I feel the higheſt obligations; and when their Lordſhips look at the loſs of the Meduſa on this occaſion, they will agree with me, that the honour of my flag, and the cauſe of their King and Country, could never have been placed in more gallant hands. Captain Bedford of the Leyden, with Captain Gore, very handſomely volunteered their ſervices to ſerve under a maſter and Commander; but I did not think it fair to the latter, and I only mention it to mark the zeal of thoſe officers. From the nature of this attack only a few priſoners were made; a Lieutenant, eight ſeamen, and eight ſoldiers are all they brought off. Herewith I ſend the reports of killed and wounded,

I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON & BRONTE.

P. S. Captain Somerville was the ſenior Maſter and Commander employed.

An account of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, killed and wounded in the boats of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the attack of the French flotilla, moored before Boulogne, on the night of the 15th of Auguſt.

Firſt Diviſion.

Leyden—8 ſeamen, 3 marines, killed; 5 officers, 20 ſeamen, 15 marines, wounded—Total 51.

Eugenie—3 ſeamen killed; 1 officer, 5 ſeamen, wounded—Total 9.

Jamaica—1 officer, 3 ſeamen, killed; 1 officer, 4 ſeamen, 4 marines, wounded—Total 13.

Second Diviſion.

Meduſa—2 officers, 14 ſeamen, 4 marines, killed; 5 officers, 24 ſeamen, 6 marines, wounded—Total 55.

Queenborough (cutter)—1 ſeamen killed; 6 ſeamen, wounded—Total 7.

Minx—1 officer wounded.

Third Diviſion.

York—1 officer, 2 ſeamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 ſeamen, 5 marines, wounded—Total 19.

Gannet—1 ſeamen killed; 2 ſeamen wounded—Total 3.

Ferriter—3 ſeamen wounded.

Providence—3 ſeamen wounded.

Expreſs—4 ſeamen wounded.

Ex

Explosion—1 seamen killed; 2 seamen wounded—Total 3.
Discovery—1 seamen wounded.

Fourth Division.

None killed and wounded.

Total, 4 officers, 33 seamen, 7 marines, killed; 14 officers, 84 seamen, 33 marines, wounded—Total 172.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA.

The First Consul has at length delivered an answer to the Note of the Russian ambassador, mentioned in our last, p. 508., of the following import: "The First Consul of the French Republic acknowledges the receipt of the Convention of Petersburgh of the 16th of June, and takes this opportunity to assure his Imperial Majesty of the lasting good disposition and sentiments of the French government towards his Majesty's person and government; and assures him, that he will do every thing that may be pleasing and agreeable to the Court of Russia; and that this end would have been attained sooner, if the negociations with England, the situation of affairs in Italy and Egypt, and the war with Portugal, had not thrown certain invincible obstacles in the way of the business."

The Emperor has sent a circular letter, of date 19th June, to all his Diplomatic Ministers and Agents, apprizing them that he is willing to renew the course of connection with the French Government; and that it is no longer proper that his Ambassadors should continue to observe any distance towards the Ambassadors of the Republic.

The statue of Suworrow, in marble, has been placed in the Imperial Gardens, at Petersburgh, in the presence of the Emperor, the Royal Family, and several regiments of life-guards; it was accompanied by music. Prince Constantine made a speech on the occasion.

Several regulations have been made by the new Emperor of Russia, all tending to ameliorate the condition of the subject. Fifty thousand peasants were allotted, for instance, as vassals to support the different Orders of Military Knighthood. By a late ukase, vassalage is completely destroyed.

By another ukase, all games of hazard are prohibited, under severe penalties.

FRANCE.

From the strict watch lately kept over all communications with this country, we know but little of the internal situation of that country. The reports circulated of the differences between the First Consul and Carnot and Tallyrand, appear to have had no foundation. The misunderstanding with Prussia seems as little to be depended on. In the beginning of August, an official order was published, addressed to the prefects of the different departments throughout France, by Citizen Fouche, the Minister of General Police, relative to the incorrigible obstinacy of the French clergymen, who, by the indulgence of the laws, were suffered to return to the bosom of their country. It recapitulates the various indulgences granted by the new Constitution to those emigrant Priests; such as the undisturbed exercise of their clerical function in the respective communes to which they belong, as well as the emoluments arising therefrom. It then proceeds to state the ungrateful requital made by some of them to an indulgent Government; such as fomenting disunion and animosity among the people; quarrelling personally with the resident clergy, who were amicable to the laws of the Republic, and finally encouraging disaffection and repugnance to the established order of things now in France.

The foreign journals speak of the approaching descent on England with as much certainty as the English themselves. They have already placed at the head of this important expedition, Generals Massena, Augereau, Lannes, and Bernadotte. They besides announce the formation of a permanent War Council, of which Moreau is to be president.

The military preparations along the Flemish coast are continued with undiminished activity. A corps of 1000 light cavalry for some secret expedition, has been lately selected from the troops at Bruges; and Carnot, Inspector-General of Engineers, the brother to the Ex-director, has inspected Bruges, Ostend, and Nieuport.

The whole coast of *ci-devant* Flanders, the mouths of the Scheldt and the

Meuſe, and the ports of Holland, are however blockaded by the Engliſh ſquadrons and cruizers. All theſe extraordinary exertions evinces the fears of the Engliſh Government at the formidable preparations carrying on from the Texel as far as Havre.

We are told that, in the inner harbour of Boulogne, there are no leſs than a fleet of an hundred gun-boats ready for ſailing. This, however, in the firſt place, is all conjecture; and, ſecondly, allowing it to be a fact, and that each of them will accommodate eighty men, which is being very liberal in our conceſſion, we ſtill ſhould have from this chief magazine of attack not more than 8000 men, a force that would be deſtroyed before they could accompliſh any one object of ſerious moment. But we are told the official French journal, the *Moniteur*, has publicly avowed theſe preparations for a long time, and decidedly ſtated it to be the intention of Bonaparte to attempt an invaſion; and there has been a perpetual marching and countermarching of gunboats from port to port in the ſight of our own fleets. For theſe very reaſons we diſbelieve the whole affair; when Bonaparte is ſerious in his intentions of a deſcent, he will be cautious and private—he will not employ his own printer to trumpet forth to all the world the object he has in view, nor proceed with his plan of preparation in the full face of the Britiſh navy. His object was, unqueſtionably, if he could have carried it, to frighten the Miniſtry and the People on this ſide of the water, that he might the more eaſily have obtained his propoſed terms of pacification.

PRUSSIA.

Pruſſia, as well as Sweden and Denmark, has notified her acceſſion to the late treaty concluded at Peterſburgh; but ſhe diſcovers very little inclination to retire from Hanover, and probably will not quit it at all.

The King of Pruſſia has, with a ſtretch of royal authority, ordered to be cruſhed, at the inſtigation, it is ſuppoſed, of the Chief Conſul himſelf, a whole Committee of French Royaliſts, who have long been reſident in the Pruſſian dominions, and have lately been ſuſpected of fomenting intrigues in the interior of France.

PORUGAL.

Intelligence has arrived that peace has been a ſecond time ſigned at Badajos. The Portugueſe fortreſſes are to be garriſoned by the French and Spaniſh troops; Engliſh ſhips to be excluded from the ports; and the naval magazines of England are embarked for Gibraltar. About thirty Engliſh perſons, long reſident in Liſbon, went on board the packet, having been allowed but twenty-four hours for their departure. The King of Spain, the Prince of Peace, and Lucien Bonaparte, are on their way from Badajos to Madrid; as is M. Pinto to Liſbon; and General St Cyr is hourly expected there as Ambaſſador from the Republic of France.

ITALY.

The convention entered into with Cardinal Gonſalvi, on the part of the Pope, relative to the adjuſtment of all religious differences and diſcuſſions, was communicated by the Firſt Conſul to the Council of State, on the 6th of Auguſt at Paris. It is, therefore, preſumed that the feuds, fomented by the prieſts, will ſoon entirely ceaſe; and that peace and harmony will characterize their Miniſtry in future.

A dreadful ſtorm has recently occurred near Padua and Verona, which deſtroyed fourteen villages, and in a very wide extent has been productive of incredible miſchief.

TURKEY.

A letter from Bruan, dated July 25, ſtates "That Paſſwan Oglou's retreat to Widden was a feint to induce his opponents to block him up in that fortreſs. He has now fought the great battle which formed part of his plan. The blockade is raiſed, and the troops of the Grand Seignior have been either cut to pieces or diſperſed. In execution of his plan, Paſſwan Oglou ſent over to the enemy a conſiderable number of his moſt devoted adherents. Soon after this he made a ſally with the reſt of the garriſon, and while the Grand Seignior's troops advanced againſt him, the adherents of Paſſwan Oglou took them in the rear, and placed them between two fires, in ſuch a manner, that the greateſt part were killed on the ſpot; the reſt were compelled to betake themſelves to a diſorderly flight."

EGYPT

EGYPT.

We have the pleaſure to announce the ſurrender of Cairo upon the 26th June, to the army of the allies under General Hutchinſon. It contained between 4 and 5000 French, beſides other troops. The troops are allowed to march out with their arms, baggage, and artillery; and to be tranſported to France. The ſame terms are held out to Alexandria. Particulars in our next.

MADEIRA.

The Argo of 44 guns, Carysfort of 28, Falcon bomb, with the Cygnet, Warrior, Alexander, Majeſtic, and Champion tranſports, having on board the 85th regiment, compriſing about ſixteen hundred men, arrived off Funchall, on the night of the 23d of July.

Captain Bowen immediately ſent a boat on ſhore for the purpoſe of announcing to the Governor the arrival of the ſquadron, ſtating the object of its miſſion to be the defence of the colony againſt any probable attack from the enemies of her faithful Majeſty, and at the ſame time intimating that his orders directed the forcible poſſeſſion of the place, if he, the Governor, in the leaſt oppoſed the landing of the troops.

Arrangements were accordingly made during the night for the debarkation of the troops under either alternative, but our people were ſoon relieved from all ſolicitude by an aſſurance from the Governor that he regarded our people as friends and allies, and would give them an appropriate reception. The troops were accordingly landed in the morning, and immediately aſſumed the garriſon duty of the town in conjunction with the native ſoldiery.

EAST INDIES.

By letters from the head quarters of the Myſore army we learn that ſymptoms of diſcontent are again breaking out. The account ſays "we expected that the defeat of Doondeah would have terminated our toils, and that we ſhould have been allowed leiſure to recover from the extraordinary fatigue to which that bold adventurer had ſubjected us; but it ſeems that we are doomed to a perpetuity of warfare, and that the ſuppreſſion of one enemy is but the ſignal for ſome new opponent to ſtart into the liſts.

We are under orders to march againſt the Cotiote Rajah. I do not know the entire occaſion of hoſtilities, but from the extraordinary natural and artificial defences of the country, and the extenſive preparations of the enemy, we are to look for more than common hardſhips.

Colonel Stevenſon ſucceeded to the command in Myſore on the 20th ult. when Colonel Wellesley, our late very gallant leader, departed for the Carnatic on his rout to Egypt.

This army is to be at Seringapatam on the 20th inſtant, and after a halt of three days proceeds to Cotiote; a detachment from Bombay is to co-operate with us, and will, to a certain extent, influence our movements.

LONDON.

We refer our readers to Gazette Intelligence, for the gallant atchievements of our brave ſeamen.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to create Lord Nelſon an Engliſh Baron, by the title of Baron Nelſon, with remainders to his Lordſhip's father and two ſiſters; the Ladies of Thomas Bolton and George Matcham, Eſqrs.

On the 30th July, at Weymouth, his Majeſty declared his Grace the Duke of Portland, Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council, and his Grace took his place at the Board accordingly. On the ſame day the King appointed the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Portland.

Aug. 1. As the Marquis of Abercorn was driving the Marchioneſs and Lady Catharine Hamilton in a curricle, near Stanmore, the horſes took fright, and ſet off at full ſpeed; in the attempt to pull them up, the reins ſnapped. The Marquis embarraſſed by the ſhrieks of the Ladies, and unſteady in his ſeat, from the circumſtance of their being three in ſo ſmall a carriage, jumped into the road, in hopes of being able to ſtop the horſes; unfortunately he miſſed his footing, and broke his right thigh and left leg. The ladies kept their ſeats until the coachman who was outrider ſaw a convenient place, when, by forcing the horſes towards the ditch, he

be contrived to have them thrown upon the bank without injury. The horſes again ſet off. The Curate of Edgware coming along the road, made an attempt to ſtop them, but unfortunately loſt the cap of his knee by a blow of the pole. A ſurgeon ſet the Marquis's limbs upon the ſpot, and he was carried to the Priory, where he remains in as favourable a ſtate as can be expected.

Lord Nelſon's addreſs to his Squadron.

Meduſa, Downs, Aug. 19.

Vice-Admiral Lord Nelſon has the greateſt ſatisfaction in ſending to the captains, officers, and men under his command, that were employed on the late attempt on the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, an extract of a letter which he has received from the firſt Lord of the Admiralty, not only approving of their zeal and perſevering courage, but beſtowing the higheſt praiſe on them.

The Vice-Admiral begs to aſſure them, that the enemy will not have long reaſon to boaſt of their ſecurity; for he truſts, ere long, to aſſiſt them in perſon in a way which will completely annihilate the whole of them. Lord Nelſon is convinced, that if it had been poſſible for men to have brought the enemy's flotilla out, the men that were employed to do ſo would have accompliſhed it. The moment the enemy have the audacity to caſt off the chains which fix their veſſels to the ground, that moment Lord Nelſon is well perſuaded they will be conducted by his brave followers to a Britiſh port, or ſent to the bottom.

NELSON and BRONTE.

Extract of a letter from Earl St. Vincent, to Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. dated the 17th inſtant.

It is not given to us to command ſucceſs. Your Lordſhip, and the gallant officers and men under your orders, moſt certainly deſerve it; and I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my admiration of the zeal and perſevering courage with which this gallant enterpriſe was followed up; lamenting moſt ſincerely the loſs ſuſtained in it. The manner in which the enemy's flotilla was made faſt to the ground, and to each other, could not have been foreſeen: the higheſt praiſe is due to your Lordſhip, and all under your command, who were actors in this gallant attempt.

EDINBURGH.

IT is with heartfelt pleaſure we obſerve the patriotiſm, ſpirit, and gallantry of our Volunteers manifeſting itſelf in every corner. We believe there is ſcarcely a corps of this deſcription, even in the moſt remote villages, that have not made offers to extend their ſervices to any part of the Iſland, and ſeverals even to Ireland, in caſe of invaſion. It muſt not only ſtrike our enemies with terror, but it gives a moſt pleaſing heartful confidence, not eaſily deſcribed, to their fellow citizens, to ſee ſo many ſteady, ſober, induſtrious citizens, rouſed by the threatenings of an inſolent foe, laying aſide their civil occupations, taking up arms, boldly ſtepping forward in defence of their country, their families, their property, their religion, and every thing that is dear and valuable in ſociety. But a few, a very few years ago, the alarm of war and of invaſion ſtruck panic into the hearts of our countrymen. Sloth, luxury, and effeminacy, the never failing attendants of uninterrupted proſperity and wealth had palſyed the arms of Britain in a wonderful degree. Now her ſons have ſhaken off their ſlavith fears, they have aſſumed their birth-right, independence and courage, their eyes are now opened to look their enemy in the face, and their minds prepared to conquer or die. Such is the expreſſion of the feelings excited in our minds, on reading theſe offers in the news papers, and we truſt they are congenial to all our readers.

We have repeatedly called the notice of our readers to the ſucceſs of the Vaccine innoculation. Although the adoption of it into the medical practice of this part of the iſland has been ſlow, yet we are happy now to ſee all doubts and prejudices got over, and a recommendation to the practice of that moſt valuable diſcovery, ſigned by ſo reſpectable a man as Alexander Monro, ſen. M. D. In order to give ſome aid to the philanthrophy of the managers of the Public Diſpenſary of this city, we ſhall copy ſome of the moſt ſtriking features of their report.

" Innoculation for the Cow Pox has now been practiſed for ſeveral years, with conſtant ſucceſs in various parts of Britain. It is computed that in Bri-

Britain upwards of 100,000, have been ſubjected to this operation; and among all theſe, not one inſtance has occurred where death was clearly the conſequence of it. A few inſtances have indeed been mentioned, in which it has been alleged, that the Vaccine diſeaſe has proved fatal. But theſe caſes were ſo peculiar in their circumſtances, as to give ſtrong reaſon to believe, that the death was occaſioned by ſome other diſeaſe.

"It may be communicated with ſafety to perſons of every age and ſex, and at all times and ſeaſons of the year with equal advantage.

"Neither ſwellings, blindneſs, lameneſs, nor any other complaints, which are known to be frequently the conſequence of Natural Small Pox, have ever been obſerved to follow the Cow Pox, nor has it ever been known to ſear or diſfigure the face."

It concludes with theſe ſtriking words, "It is certainly little leſs than criminal, to expoſe helpleſs children to the attack of ſo terrible and fatal a malady as the Small Pox, when it may be readily avoided, by the inoculation of ſo mild, ſimple, and ſafe a diſeaſe, as that of the Cow Pox."

(Signed) ALEX. MONRO, Sen. M. D.

Aug. 1. The late James Clark, Eſq; painter at Naples, has left 725l. ſterling for the ſupport of the Academy, lately eſtabliſhed at Inverneſs, the place of his nativity, beſides a valuable painting to be hung up in the hall of the Academy. And he has alſo given 145l. to be diſtributed among the poor of the town of Inverneſs.

Laſt week a gentleman's houſe in Leith was broke into while the family were in the country, and a quantity of plate and other valuable articles carried off. The thieves were not ſatisfied with robbing the houſe, but deſtroyed the furniture, and did all the miſchief they could.

14. This Day the Annual Examination of the High School of Edinburgh took place. The Gold Medal, with a ſuitable Inſcription, the gift of Colonel Peter Murray, was adjudged to Sir George Clerk of Pennycuick, Bart. Dux of the higheſt claſs.

A gold chain was found under a grave-ſtone by a workman when digging oppoſite the pulpit in the Cathedral Church of Glaſgow. It was about 30 inches long, and encircled the bone of the human leg. It is ſuppoſed to have ſerved the purpoſe of ſupporting the pointed ſhoe that was generally worn from the year 1382 to 1465. Stow, in his Chronicle of England ſays, "before this time, and ſince the year of our Lord 1382, the pikes of ſhoes and bootes were of ſuch length that they were fain to be tied up to their knees with chaines of ſilver, gilt, or at leaſt with ſilk laces." In the year 1465, a proclamation was iſſued, and the abſurd cuſtom prohibited by a penal ſtatute, 4th Edward IV. In thoſe days it was not uncommon to bury the dead in full dreſs.

The preſent breed of game, in its different kinds, has been the largeſt in all counties known for many years. The coveys of partridges are particularly numerous.

20. A few days ago a gentleman wagered that one of the company preſent would ſtrike a golf ball from the Parliament Square over the cock of St Giles's ſteeple. The gentleman was allowed ſix trials; the bet was determined early this morning. The ſecond ball was ſeen by all the company to riſe high above the cock in a direct line; a third was ſtruck off, which went higher over the ſteeple than the other. The gentleman who played the balls is an inhabitant of Leith.

The following moſt dreadful accident will, we hope, be a caution in future to all perſons entruſted with the bathing of children. At Magdalane Yards, a little to the weſtward of Dundee, a woman from the country one day laſt week, bathing her infant in the ſea, actually drowned it, in conſequence of following the practice of plunging over the head.

24. This day the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, after due conſideration of the prices of hay and corn, reduced the fares of hackney coaches to the rate they ſtood at in January 1800.

The Poſtmaſters of Edinburgh have reduced the price of poſting from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d. per mile.

26. On Wedneſday there was a tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightning attended by heavy ſhowers of rain, in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen. It began in the morning, many of the peals were louder and longer than

than any ever remembered in this country. In the evening, one Forbes, a wright in Elion, travelling towards Newburgh, was killed by the lightning. His ſhirt was burned to tinder, part of his watcheaſe melted, and his body greatly diſfigured.

At Micklefolla, in the Garioch, the lightning came through the roof of a houſe into the rooms, and broke ſome articles of furniture, but fortunately no perſon was there at the time. In the ſame neighbourhood a horſe was killed by the lightning.

A new mode of mounting window-ſaſhes has been lately invented, and found a general adoption in America. It diſcards the troubleſome apparatus of lines, weights, and pullies. The new invention merely conſiſts of this: —three or four holes are bored in each ſide of the aſcending ſaſh, into which common bottle-corks are inſerted, leaving a projection of one ſixteenth of an inch beyond the ſurface. This ſimple contrivance is found to anſwer every purpoſe, as the elaſticity of the cork is of itſelf ſufficient to keep up the ſaſh at any required height.

The ſudden decline of the price of ſtraw, is not leſs remarkable than of many other things on this proſpect of plenty. A ſhort time ago, it was ſold at 25s. the kemple, it is now reduced to 4s.

29. A great number of ſhearers were hired this morning at the Weſt Port. —Wages from one ſhilling to one ſhilling and twopence; and ſuch as were going to a diſtance, one ſhilling and four-pence.

New oat meal was ſelling on Saturday laſt at 1s. 4d. per peck, at Leith.

Oatmeal was ſold at Dundee on Saturday laſt at 1s. 3d. per peck, and ſeveral other places.

The harveſt in the Carſe of Gowrie is nearly over.

The Dukes of Orleans and Chartres arrived at Ayr, this morning, where they were met by Colonel Fullerton, who conducted them to Fullerton.

A ſale by auction, of a very uncommon private library, was lately conducted by Elliot; at which the following ſcarce books were ſold, amongſt many others both curious and rare:

1. "Durandi Rationale Divinorum Officiorum," printed on vellum, by Fuſt & Schoeffer, at Mentz, M.CCCC.LIX. One hundred and ſixty leaves folio. The ſecond book, printed with a date, 11l. ——2. "Lyndewoode's Conſtitutions," printed by Wynken de Worde, at Weſtminſter, M.CCCC.XCIX. a ſmall Octavo, 2l.——3. Zachary Boid's Tranſlation of the Pſalms, ſmall 12mo. Glaſgow, M.DC.XLVIII. 2l. 5s. ——4. "Heſiodus, et Theocritus," folio editio princeps, apud Aldum, Venice, M.CCCC.XCV. 3l. 16s.——5. Cæſaris Commentarii, folio, Milan, M.CCCC.LXVIII. 3l. 5s. ——6. "Canta's Songs and Fancies," Aberdeen, M.DC.LXVI. thin 8vo. 1l. 15s.——7. "Ovidii Metamorphoſeon et Faſti," editio princeps, Rome, by Sweynheynd and Pannartz, M.CCCC.LXXI. 2 vols. folio, 23l. 10s.——8. "Spectator," original edition, folio, 5l. 5s.——9. "Bernal Diaz del Caſtillo Hiſtoria de la Conquiſta de la Neuva Eſpana," folio, Madrid, M.DC.XXXII. 9l. 15s. ——10. "Titi Livii Hiſtoria," editio princeps, by Vindelin de Spire, at Venice, M.CCCC.LXX. 50l.——11. "Amadis de Gaula, folio," Seville, M.D.LXXXVI. 4l. 10s.——12. "Pii Secundi Epiſtolæ," a ſmall folio, Cologne, M.CCCC.VIII. 5l. 14s.——13. L'Encyclopædie, par M. Alembert et Diderot, 28 vols. folio, 31l. 10s.——14. "C. Criſpus Saluſtius," folio, Breſcia, M.CCCC.LXXV. 4l. 18s. ——15. Aulus Gellius, folio, Venice, M.CCCC.LXXII. 5l. 5s.——16. Don Quixotte, in Spaniſh, 4 vols. 4to. Madrid, M.DCC.LXXI. 7l. 19s.——17. Speculum Humanæ Salvationis, folio, MS. an exact fac ſimile of the printing on wooden blocks, by Le Clabart, 8l. 18s.——18. Biblia Pauperum, another folio MS. in imitation of block printing, by Le Clabart. 8l. 18s. 6d.——19. Horatius, folio, plates, printed by Bodoni. 11l 11s.—— 20. Virgilius, folio, plates, alſo by Bodoni. 11l. 11s.

High Court of Juſticiary.

July 17. *James Thomſon*, tenant in Bettany, pariſh of Atheiſtaneford, and county of Haddington, and *Janet Whiggham*, late his ſervant, were brought to the bar, on a charge of murder.

Thomſon pleaded *Not guilty.*

A petition was given in for Janet Whiggham, praying, to be baniſhed Scotland for life, or any other time their Lordſhips might think proper.

Mr Burnet, on the part of the proſecution, obſerved, that when two pannels, in the ſituation in which the preſent ones ſtood, appeared at the bar, there was reaſon to believe, that one of them might have influence over the other; for this reaſon, and ſome favour-

vourable circumſtance which appeared in the caſe of Janet Whigham, the proſecutor was induced to conſent to the prayer of her petition. With regard to James Thomſon, as he was led to think there would be a failure in the proof againſt him, the Lord Advocate had agreed to deſert the diet *pro loco et tempore*; reſerving to himſelf the power of bringing on his trial at any future period.

The diet was deſerted againſt James Thomſon, and he was ſet at liberty.

James Alexander, a boy of about 15 years of age, convicted at the Circuit Court held at Perth, in April laſt, of wilful fire-raiſing, was afterwards brought to the bar. The judges, Lords Dunſinnan and Methven, on account of Alexander's youth, certified the caſe to the High Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh. There was preſented to the Court a petition from the gentlemen of the Jury, ſubſcribed by all their names, ſtating that, on account of the youth of Alexander, they intended recommending him to mercy; but, as the Judges were to certify the caſe, it did not appear on the record. A petition was alſo preſented by his counſel on behalf of the boy, ſtating, that he acted under the influence of his mother, and praying for a mitigation of puniſhment. The counſel for the Crown conſenting for tranſportation, he was accordingly ordered to be tranſported beyond ſeas for fourteen years, under the uſual certifications.

George Walker was tried for *horſe-ſtealing*. It appeared by the evidence, that on the night between the 13th and 14th of March laſt, that he had ſtolen a gelding and mare out of Henderſon's ſtable, at Longcraig.

In his defence, the priſoner endeavoured to account for his having theſe horſes, by alleging they were bought from one Thomas Miller, at a houſe a little to the eaſt of Falkirk. The Jury returned a verdict on Tueſday at ten o'clock, all in one voice, finding the panel *Guilty*. The Court then pronounced ſentence, ordaining Walker to be hanged at the common place of execution, on Wedneſday, the 26th of Auguſt next.

Walker had preſented a petition to the Court, in which he ſaid, he would prove an *alibi* by the people of the houſe, where he alleged he had ſlept the night the crime was committed, provided he was allowed to viſit it. The Court granted the deſire of his petition; but after being applied to for that purpoſe, he declined profiting by the indulgence.

After Walker was removed from the bar, *John Duncan*, accuſed of theft, was called; but failing to appear, ſentence of fugitation was pronounced againſt him.

Auguſt has been an uncommonly fine month. The average heat was near two degrees greater every day at 8 in the morning and evening than it was laſt year; and nearly four degrees greater than it was in the ſame month 1799. The ſeaſonable ſhowers in the beginning of the month aided the filling of the corn much, and lengthened the ſtraw, which in many places was much ſtinted. The harveſt commenced in many places about the 12th, and towards the latter end of the month it became general. All accounts agree that not only the bulk on the ground, but the quantity and quality of the grain, are conſiderably beyond a medium crop. The potatoe crops have mended greatly during this month, and though the curl prevails in many places the crop is on the whole good. The herring fiſhing has been ſucceſsful both in the Murray frith, and in the weſt. They have made their appearance in the Frith of Forth, but not in great plenty. The wages of ſhearers from 8d. to 1s. 6d. per day. The butcher market is rather up, owing, it is ſaid, to the abundance of fodder. Potatoes fell towards the end of the month to 8d., and green peaſe to 1s. per peck.

The Engliſh report ſtates that every thing has proceeded in the moſt favourable manner for the purpoſes of agriculture. In moſt of the ſouthern and midland counties, all the wheats and the greater part of the other ſorts of crops are now ſecured. In many of the more northern counties too, the harveſt has made a conſiderable progreſs; moſt of the wheat crops being reaped, and a great part gotten in. The weather has been ſo particularly fine and ſuitable, that the harveſt field perhaps ſeldom, if ever, diſplayed a

greater ſcene of activity and buſtle. The crops of almoſt every deſcription are unuſually good and abundant. In a journey of nearly 200 miles through the beſt grain diſtricts in the kingdom, the Reporter ſcarcely obſerved a field that could be *ſtrictly* ſaid to have a bad crop. In many he noticed crops of uncommon goodneſs both in reſpect to the quantity and quality of the grain. The oat and barley crops ſeemed in general to be equally good, and in many inſtances better than the wheat. Average price of wheat for England and Wales from the returns, in the week ending Auguſt 15,—Wheat £148. 9d. barley 65s. 10d, oats 35s. 11d. rye 76s. 4d.

Commercial Report.

By the Commercial Report we are informed, that the Baltic trade has been renewed with an eagerneſs in adventure, which may poſſibly lead to general loſſes and failures. Between the 27th and 30th of July, no fewer than 315 ſhips paſſed up the Sound. Salt and pit-coal are carried, as ballaſt, by the ſhips from our Northern ports. The arrival of our Weſt India fleets ſupplies Weſt India produce for exportation both to the Baltic and North Seas. The Ruſſia merchants could make few purchaſes of Britiſh goods at the German fairs of Frankfort and Leipſic. Hence our cottons will be bought up with conſiderable avidity in the Ruſſian markets. The Danes find it neceſſary to put their own ſhips from the Weſt Indies upon quarantine, on account of the danger of an importation of the yellow fever.—And even this incident cannot but favour the reception of Engliſh Weſt India goods in the Baltic; 560 cwt. of potaſhes, 1650 dozen lbs. of hog's briſtles, 108 cwt. of feathers for beds, 108 tons of hemp, 413 tons of iron, 900 lbs. of iſinglaſs, 207,300 yards of linen, 960 tons of tallow, and 4655 qrs. of wheat, are among our laſt imports from St Peterſburgh into the port of London. Many of the Baltic commodities begin to fall in price; they will fall ſtill lower, as the ſeaſon advances, and our ſhips, which have ſailed thither, return with cargoes. Our trade to Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, drains us much leſs of our ready money, and takes off a much larger proportion of our manufactures, and of our Weſt and Eaſt India produce, than it did 80 years ago.

The two manufactures of *ſoap* and *glaſs*, are, on the whole, in a very thriving ſtate at Newcaſtle, Leith, Dumbarton, Liverpool, London, &c. The kelp of our ſhores, the ſilicious ſand which the ſame ſhores abundantly furniſh, and the herrings and fiſh-oil which we procure in the greateſt plenty, conſpire to fix thoſe among us, as two ſtaple manufactures, of which, if we be not greatly wanting to ourſelves, we ſhall not be ſoon deprived.

Judicious and ſpirited efforts are now made, in conſequence of the Union, to improve the trade, with the manufactures, and the huſbandry of Ireland. The Iriſh participate conſiderably in the preſent ſucceſs and induſtrious activity of the herring-fiſhery. They prepare kelp on their ſhores. They are opening new coal-works. Several new canals are in a progreſs of execution. Their woollen manufactures begin to experience new proſperity; not properly in rivalſhip with thoſe of England, but as an extenſion of them. Ireland is likely to participate continually more and more in the advantages of the American and the Weſt India trade.

It is proper to ſtate, for the information of the manufacturers and bleachers of Scotland, England, and Ireland, that both on the Continent, and in this country, very general complaints have been excited againſt the effects of the new modes of bleaching upon the cloths ſubjected to it. Our cottons, &c. bleached in this way, have been found to break out into holes very generally, and almoſt immediately after they began to be worn; and, they are alſo ſubject to be entirely diſcoloured after one or two waſhings.

All our Weſt India goods, ſaye ſugar, have fallen in price, ſince the laſt arrivals from the Weſt Indies. As the diſtillers are not yet permitted to reſume the uſe of grain, it is probable, that their demand for ſugar and melaſſes, will prevent theſe articles from falling very low in price for the preſent ſeaſon.

I'STS

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

July 28. The Rev. Andrew Watſon, miniſter of Farland, to Miſs Helen Maitland, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Maitland, late miniſter of Aboyne.

29. At Hamilton, Archibald Douglas, Eſq. of Kilpatrick Caſtle, to Mrs Elizabeth Wollen Delaney, of the iſland of St Kitt's.

Aug. 1. At Udoll, Charles Lockhart, Eſq; of Newhall, to Miſs Anderſon, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Anderſon of Udoll, Eſq.

— At Edinburgh, Hector M'Lean of Kingerioch, Eſq; to Miſs Eliza Fraſer daughter of the deceaſed Captain John Fraſer, of the late 82d regiment.

3. At Kinnetties, Anthony Murray, Eſq; of Cneſ, to Miſs Helen Bower, daughter of Alexander Bower of Kincaldrum, Eſq.

4. At Leith, Mr Robert Auld, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Iſabella Douglas, daughter of Wm. Douglas, merchant, Leith.

6. At London, John Campbell, Eſq; W. S. to Miſs Sophia Stewart, daughter of the late Duncan Stewart of Ardſheal.

11. At Dundee, Mr James Laidlaw, W. S. to Miſs Jean Pitcairn, daughter of the deceaſed John Pitcairn, Eſq; merchant, and late Provoſt of Dundee.

14. At Pittour, James Hay, Eſq; of Seggieden, to Miſs Richardſon, daughter of John Richardſon of Pittour, Eſq.

15. Colonel Robert M'Kenzie, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Catharine Sutherland, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel James Sutherland of Uppat.

18. At Glaſgow, Mr Ebenezer Prentice, merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Margaret Collins, daughter of the deceaſed Thomas Collins, Eſq. of St Croix.

27. At Willianfield, Mr John Gloag Bookſeller in Edinburgh, to Miſs Jean Kerr, daughter of the late William Kerr, Eſq; of the General Poſt Office.

BIRTHS.

July 24. Lady Auguſta Leith, a ſon.

— The Lady of Sir Wm. Ramſay, Bart. a ſon.

Aug. 4. Mrs Johnſton of Straiton, a ſon.

5. Mrs Cruikſhank, Langley Park, a daughter.

— Mrs Veitch of Dilliock, a ſon.

7. Mrs Grant of Kilgraſton, a ſon.

12. Mrs Elliot, Queen Street, a ſon.

13. Countess of Glaſgow, a daughter.

14. Mrs Hepburn of Clerkington, a daughter.

17. Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.

19. Countess of Caithneſs, a ſon.

20. The Hon. Mrs Charteris, a daughter.

21. Mrs Jardine, of Applegirth, a ſon.

DEATHS.

At Hydrabad, Eaſt Indies, upon the 7th Dec. 1800, Lieut. Col. James Dalrymple, in the ſervice of Hon. Eaſt India Company, ſon of the late Sir William Dalrymple of Cranfland, Bart.

On the iſland of Ceylon, in February laſt, Captain Dugald Campbell, of the 88th regiment, ſecond ſon of Major-General Dugald Campbell, on the Madras eſtabliſhment.

Lately, on his paſſage to Lisbon, Lieut. Gen. M'Leod, Lieutenant Colonel of the 73d foot.

At Wallington Park, Suffolk, very ſuddenly, near 75 years of age, the Right Hon. Sir Grey Cooper, Bart.

At Farnham Royal, near Windſor, John Williamſon, Eſq. in the 93d year of his age. As a writer, his talents were of a ſuperior claſs, and many of his productions, particularly the "Advice to Officers of the Britiſh Army," were attributed to perſons of much greater celebrity.

June 28. At Sproulton, the Rev. Robert Turnbull, miniſter of that parish.

30. At Edinburgh, Patrick Campbell of Archattan.

July 2. The Right Hon. Lord Petre.

— At Falmouth, Mr Robert Richardſon, of Perth.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr William Richardſon, ſolicitor at law, aged 78, the oldeſt member of that ſociety, and formerly Preſes of it.

8. At Greenock, Hugh Moodie, Eſq.

— Robert Paterſon of Smithfield, Eſq.

9. At Queenſberry, Mr James Bunkel, merchant, aged 89, long one of the magiſtrates of that burgh.

13. At his houſe, near Bath, Lord Viſcount Barrington.

— At Terregles Houſe, after a ſhort illneſs, Lady Winifred Maxwell Conſtable.

16. At Glaſgow, James Monteith, Eſq; manufacturer, and proprietor of the Blantyre cotton works.

18. At Lanceſield, Gavin Beugo, Eſq.

19. James Boyle, of Tudymurdoch, Eſq.

20. At Tranent, the Rev. Mr Hugh Cunningham.

23. Paul Darling, Eſq; of Bonnygreen.

— Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Campbell, of Glendaruel.

At

23 At Port of Monteith, the Rev. Robert Stirling, minister of that parish.

24. Blackheath, the Right Hon. William, Earl of Dartmouth, in the 71st year of his age.

— At Croy, Mr James Lapsly Buchannan, merchant in Glasgow.

27. Mr Alexander Buchannan, writer in Glasgow.

— At Dundee, Mr George Webster, merchant.

31. The Rev. Mr James Heron, minister of the parish of Kirkgunzeon.

— At his house in Kinmamont, county of Aberdeen, William Reid, aged 103.

Lately, in his 85th year, Mr David Stewart, senior, of Lough-gilley; he has left eleven children, eighty grand-children, and thirty-six great grand-children.

Aug. 3. At Kirkwall, Mr John Weddell, writer, and Commissary depute of Orkney.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr James Watson, bookseller.

— At Edinburgh, John M'Nab, Esq; of Newton, W. S.

7. At Stonehaven, Lieutenant Thomas Steel, of the Perthshire militia.

10. At Kincorth, Robert Grant of Kincorth, Esq.

11. At Wardie, Mr George Grindlay, merchant in Edinburgh.

13. At Ellon Castle, the Right Hon George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.

15. At the manse of Long Dreghorn, Ayrshire, the Rev. Michael Tod, in the 62d year of his age, and 31st of his ministry.

Right Hon. Lord Adam Gordon, uncle to the Duke of Gordon, a General in the army, Colonel of the 1st Royal regiment of foot, and Governor of Edinburgh castle.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr James Miller, preacher of the gospel, who, for many years past, has served the office of chaplain to several public charities.

PREFERMENTS.

The Duke of Portland to be President of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Lord Pelham, to be one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State.

Arthur Whethar, Esq; to be Governor of the Island of Curacoa.

James Montgomery of Stanhope, Esq; late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Scotland; and William Douglas, Esq; of Castle Douglas, to be Baroners of the united kingdom.

Sir James Stirling, Bart. Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Edinburgh.

Robert Davidson, Esq; Advocate, Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow.

The Rev. Mr William Thorburn, to be minister of the parish of Troqueer.

The Rev. Mr James Begg, to be minister of the parish of East Monkland.

Mr John Kellock, to be minister of the parish of Crichton.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

July 7. Robert Menzies, watchmaker in Cupar Angus.

— Wm. M'Intyre, merchant in Dundee.

— Robert Telfer & Co. merchants in Haddington.

— Hay Smith, banker in Haddington.

10. James Noble, merchant in Bonnyrig.

— James Sommervail, merchant in Liverpool.

— John Waddel, shopkeeper in Leith.

13. David Stocks, wright in Milnathort.

— Daniel M'Kay, merchant in Dundee.

20. Roderick M'Rae, merchant in Leith.

— James M'Duff, wright at Tommagrew.

25. Robert Howden, merchant in Dunbar.

27. John Baillie, vintner at Broxburn.

28. Alex. Mair, manufacturer in Edinburgh.

— Mrs Margaret Goodfman, merchant in Edinburgh.

Aug. 3. George Wilson, merchant, Dunning.

— John Nicol, spirit-dealer, Edinburgh.

6. Isaac Hack, vintner in Ecclefechan.

7. John Gibson, linen-printer in Partick.

18. John Nairn, merchant in Kirkcaldy.

Haddington, Aug. 28.

Best Wheat, 50s. Barley, 23s. Oats, 19s. Peafe, 21s. Beans, 26s. per boll.

Edinburgh, Aug. 26. Oat-meal, 1s. 7d. Bear-meal, 1s. 3d. Peafe-meal, 1s. 2d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	Aug. 6.	*Aug. 24.*
Bank Stock	167½	169
3 per cent. red.	59¾	60⅛
3 per cent. conf.	58⅞	59⅛
4 per cent. conf.	79⅛	80½
India Stock	193¼	197
Eng. Lot. Tic.	——	——
Irish Lot. Tic.	——	——